

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

SEPTEMBER 2009

Across Australia

Scots around the Baltic: Barclay

Armorial Seals of Aristocratic Ladies

Three brothers-in-arms

Midsteeple Mayhem

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The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL

E-mail: enquiries@scotsgenealogy.com

Website: www.scotsgenealogy.com

Scottish charity No. SC016718

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Front Cover: The Society's Coat of Arms

Back Cover: Statue of M B Barclay de Tolly, by Vladimir Surovstev, in Chernyakhovsk, Kaliningrad Region, Russia. *Photograph by Victor Vasilijev.*

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GENERAL INFORMATION

The Society is an academic and consultative body whose constitutional objects are to promote research into Scottish family history and to undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish genealogy. Copies of our Constitution are available to members upon request. We assist members with modest enquiries, but do not carry out professional research. Private researchers are available, and we can also provide an ASGRA list upon request.

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The Scottish Genealogist

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The Scottish roots of the Russian hero

M.B. Barclay de Tolly

by Irina Tren

On the 31st March 2007, the Russian town of Chernyakhovsk in Kaliningrad region became a place where a lot of officials from Moscow and Kaliningrad gathered. All of them came to take part in the ceremony of erecting a monument to M.B. Barclay-de-Tolly, an outstanding Field-Marshal. The company included the member of the Moscow Duma, A.Krutov, and some sculptors and artists led by the Moscow architect Vladimir Surovtsev, the author of the monument. My role was to help the guest from Scotland, Stewart Stevenson. Why did this Member of the Scottish Parliament visit a small town in the Kaliningrad region?

The staff of Chernyakhovsk, including the mayor A. Vinogradov and the town council, had sent letters to different places where the representatives of the Barclay Clan lived and invited people to take part in the ceremony. A special letter of invitation was written to the place where the first Barclays of Tolly (Towie) came from – Banff in Scotland. Stewart Stevenson, the Member for Banff & Buchan in the Scottish Parliament, was asked to represent Scotland in Russia. His speech during the ceremony was quite simple but very sincere. It was nice for everybody to hear such heart-felt words, so easily understood. "I'm glad to be invited to take part in this ceremony. It's a great monument! There is no such monument in Scotland. For centuries Scotland and Russia have been connected by trade. Now they are connected by friendship".



Stewart Stevenson MSP with commemorative medal.
Irina Tren is to the right of the picture.

Being with the clever, kind, smiling Mr. Stewart Stevenson for some days was a real present of fate for me. Communicating with him I learnt so much original information about life in Scotland and the Scots that I couldn't read in books. Mr. Stevenson showed himself to be not only a man who held a responsible post but a very romantic person with his great love of people and of photography.

We should note that the new monument to M.B. Barclay de Tolly in Chernyakhovsk (former Insterburg) is not the only one. The first monument was unveiled in the suburbs of Insterburg (modern Chernyakhovsk) in 1821. It's the place where the retired military leader died of an illness on 26 May (Old Style 4 May) 1818 on his way back to Russia. According to legend his heart was buried in the place of death near Insterburg but his other remains were embalmed and put into the mausoleum built to a design by Apollon Shchedrin and Vasily Demut-Malinovsky in 1832 in Jõgeveste (in Helme Vald, Valgamaa, Estonia).

A grand statue of famous Field-Marshal Barclay de Tolly was erected in front of the Kazan Cathedral in St Petersburg in 1837. There is also a modern statue in Riga, a bust monument in Tartu and the so-called "Barclay's leaning house" in Tartu (which was actually acquired by his widow after his death).

After the extinction of the Barclay de Tolly princely line with the death of his son Magnus on 29 October 1871 (17 October, Old Style), Alexander II allowed a great-grandson through female lineage, Alexander von Weymarn, to assume the title of Prince Barclay de Tolly-Weymarn on 12 June, 1872 (31 May, Old Style).

It would be interesting to know if there is a monument to any Barclay in Scotland?

M.B. Barclay de Tolly is the Scottish descendant of Sir Patrick Barclay (Towie XVII) who in 1621 issued a letter of safe conduct for John and Peter Barclay, merchants in the town of Banff, to settle in Riga on the shores of the Baltic, where they became silk merchants and burghers. From them the Russian line was founded. Michael Andreas Barclay, born 1761 and descended from Peter, one of the original immigrants, entered the Russian Army with his two brothers, Bogdan Bogdanovitch (formerly Emil Johann), a future General, and Andrei Bogdanovitch, a Colonel.

By 1806, Michael Barclay was in command of one of the Russian divisions sent to support Prussia against the French. He gained distinction at the battles of Wagram and Eylau. At the latter, he had his horse shot from under him and he was severely wounded. He was made Minister of War in 1810 and two years later was given command of the Russian Armies against Napoleon. In 1815, Michael was elevated by the Czar to Field-Marshal Prince Michael Barclay de Tolly and was made a Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

His portrait hangs in the Hermitage in St. Petersburg. From Britain, George III bestowed upon him a G.C.B. The Prince came to London to receive this honour and met Colonel Sir Robert Barclay (Towie XXV) to whom he declared himself to be 'perfectly acquainted with his descent from the Barclays of Towie in Scotland'.

When and how did the Barclays appear in Towie? The historians of the Scottish Barclays tell us the following. In 1069 John de Berchelai accompanied Margaret (later St. Margaret) to Scotland. In gratitude for his service, King Malcolm (Canmore) granted him the lands of Towie, near Turriff, in Aberdeenshire, as well as the title, Barclay of that Ilk. It is believed that the castle there was not built before 1593. One well-known event is connected with Towie Barclay Castle.

On May 10 1639 there was one of the first (and only) actions of the First Bishops' War in that area. It was a Royalist attempt at storming Towie Barclay Castle. The attempt failed, but the Royalists regrouped and returned four days later to attempt to storm Turriff itself. During the attack, a Royalist named David Prat was killed, gaining the dubious distinction of being the first man to fall in the conflicts of the English Civil War.

The estate at Towie remained in the Barclay family until it was sold by the Hon. Chas. Maitland Barclay, brother of the Earl of Lauderdale, who in 1752 married Isabel Barclay, the last heiress, and took the name of Barclay. The reason for the sale can be found in the past. In the early days of violence, there was a black day when a nunnery was plundered by the Towie Barclays. Following this event, Thomas the Rhymer wrote the following lines, "Towie Barclay of the Glen/ Happy to the maids/ But never to the men". This curse was said to haunt the male-heir. It was a belief held so strongly that in 1755 it was given as a reason for the heir's sale of Towie Barclay Castle. No Barclays have lived in the Castle since, but the following fate of this "nest" of Clan Barclay is interesting too.

The castle building was sold to the governors of Robert Gordon's hospital in Aberdeen for £21,000. In 1869 James Forbes Beattie (1804-1877), an Aberdeen architect, civil engineer, land surveyor and garden designer, built farm buildings at Towie Barclay Castle. In 1873 architect James Duncan (1828- 1907) constructed some alterations – an east gable, an upper floor of a wing and bartizans. Despite a reroofing project in 1874, Towie Barclay Castle had fallen into a state of neglect by the mid-20th century.

Then the castle was bought in the 1970s by the musician Marc Ellington and his wife, Karen. The restoration programme was funded by Marc Ellington's music career while his wife project-managed the extensive work on the building, which took over 7 years to complete. The restoration project was of a sufficiently high standard to win a Saltire Society Award in 1973. As of 2009, the castle remains in the ownership of the Ellington Family. I can say

that thanks to the Internet I connected with Marc Ellington and was happy when I received a message from him with his readiness to receive me in his castle. It was pleasant to talk with the person who lived in the historic Towie Barclay Castle.

Researching the history of Barclay clan I was impressed by many prominent Barclays. I believe that the best genes of many of them were inherited by the Russian Field-Marshal M.B. Barclay de Tolly. In my researches about the Clan I discovered a lot of outstanding Barclays of different lines. Among them there were scientists and writers, military and religious leaders. The details of family history can be obtained from Leslie Barclay, *The History of the Scottish Barclays*, reprinted with an index and glossary by Carolyn L. Barkley, FSA Scot (Willow Bend Books, 1995), and Hubert F. Barclay, Charles W. Barclay and Alice Wilson-Fox, *A History of the Barclay Family*, 2 vol. (reprint, 1924-1933, Willow Bend Books, 2003).

I was impressed a lot when I came across the poem by Alexander Barclay, *The Laird of Mather's Testament* written in the 15th century.

Giff thou desire thy house lang stand,
And thy successors bruik thy land,
Abive all things live God in fear,
Intromit nought with wrangous gear;
Nor conqess nothing wrangously,
With thy neighbour keep charity.
See that thou pass not thy estate,
Obey duly thy magistrate:
Oppress not, but support the puire,
To help the common weil take cuire.
Use no deceit, mell not with treason,
And to all men do right and reason:
Both unto word and deed be true,
All kind of wickedness eschew.
Slay no man, nor thereto consent,
Be nought cruel, but patient.
Allay ay in some guid place,
With noble, honest, godly race:
Hate huirodome, and all vices flee,
Be humble, haunt guid companie.
Help thy friend and do nae wrang,
And God shall cause thy house stand lang.



Photograph by
Victor Vasilijev.

I liked this poem very much believing the idea that M.B. Barclay de Tolly read it too. The poem was shown to my students and friends. As the result of it

two good literary translations of this poem were written, one by Polkanova Dasha, a student of Chernyakhovsk college, and the second by Galina Kashtanova.

The history of Clan Barclay is full of different figures and different events. The American poet John Greenleaf Whittier (1807-1892) writes about Col. David Barclay of Urie (1610-1686),

"Among the earliest converts to the doctrines of Friends in Scotland was Barclay of Ury, an old and distinguished soldier, who had fought under Gustavus Adolphus, in Germany. As a Quaker, he became the object of persecution and abuse at the hands of the magistrates and the populace. None bore the indignities of the mob with greater patience and nobleness of soul than this once proud gentleman and soldier. One of his friends, on an occasion of uncommon rudeness, lamented that he should be treated so harshly in his old age who had been so honored before. "I find more satisfaction," said Barclay, "as well as honor, in being thus insulted for my religious principles, than when, a few years ago, it was usual for the magistrates, as I passed the city of Aberdeen, to meet me on the road and conduct me to public entertainment in their hall, and then escort me out again, to gain my favor."



Mausoleum at Jõgeveste.
Photograph by Sergey Tren.

I should say that the poem "Barclay of Ury" by John Greenleaf Whittier impressed me a lot and I composed a melody for it.

Modern representatives of Barclay Clan live in different continents. They are led by Peter C Barclay XXXI of Towie Barclay and of that Ilk who resides in London.

It's pleasant to see that the name of M.B. Barclay de Tolly is mentioned in all the sources of the history of Barclay Clan. In 1913 A. Francis Steuart in his book, *Scottish Influence in Russian History* published in Glasgow, told the readers about some pages of family history of M.B. Barclay de Tolly. He paid attention to his military career.

"He entered the army and rose rapidly. He distinguished himself greatly in the war against Sweden by the passage of Kwarken, when the Russian troops under him crossed the Gulf of Bothnia on the ice. He became Governor of the conquered Finland. It was his policy as Minister of War that made the Russians always retire before the forces of Napoleon, and he helped to gain the battle of Leipzig. He died, 1818, having married Helen Ivanovna van der Smitten (who died, 1820). Their son, Ernest Michaelovitch (Ernest Magnus), Colonel and A.D.C. to the Emperor Nicholas I., married Leocadie (Leonilla), Baronne de Campenhausen, but had no children. The sons of his granduncle were, by ukase of 31st August, 1827, created Counts, and in 1859. General Aleksei Petrovitch Weimarn was allowed to take the title of Barclay de Tolly-Weimarn."

In the literature of the Soviet Russia it was impossible to find the true information about the important role of M.B. Barclay de Tolly in the War of 1812 with Napoleon. But now this mistake is corrected by the historians.

The modern books and Internet sites don't forget to mention the name of M.B. Barclay de Tolly in the connection with the history of the Scottish Clan Barclay and the history of the Russian noble families. The historians learn the activity of this historic figure again. In 2007 Dr. V. Habibullin, the inhabitant of Chernyakhovsk (former Insterburg), by the way, wrote a book about M.B. Barclay de Tolly and it was published thanks to the mayor of the town.

M.B. Barclay de Tolly is a great person for the people of small Chernyakhovsk. His life and his great achievements are the theme of the annual history conferences which take place in our town Chernyakhovsk. The last conference of such kind took place in May 2009. One of the reports was devoted to the Scottish roots of M.B. Barclay de Tolly.

Irina Tren, Chernyakhovsk, Kaliningrad region, Russia.

New Honorary President

Following the retirement in April of Mr Robin Orr Blair, former Lord Lyon King of Arms, as our Honorary President, we are delighted to inform you that Mr David Sellar, the new Lord Lyon, has agreed to be his successor. David Sellar has been a member of the Scottish Genealogy Society for many years and has been a member of the Council in the past. We are fortunate to maintain this connection with the Lyon Court and hope that many of you will meet him at future events.

Joy Dodd, Chairman

Armorial Seals of Aristocratic Ladies as a Source of Genealogical Information

by Bruce McAndrew

While great lords had adopted armorial bearings out of necessity to identify themselves on the field of battle and in the tournament, their wives had no such requirement. So while a lord or knight bore a coat-of-arms on shield and banner and his round seal developed apace, initially displaying an equestrian figure and subsequently an armorial shield, the seal of his wife followed a different pattern. It was usually a pointed oval in shape, a vesica, and displayed the figure of a lady, richly attired, and often holding a lily as a symbol of the Virgin Mary. In time this standing figure was placed between armorial shields in which the daughter of one lord and wife of another had no direct interest, unless she became an heiress when she would carry the right to her father's coat-of-arms to her sons.¹

A typical example is the seal of Margaret de Quincy, Countess of Winchester and lady of Tranent (d 1235), which displays the standing figure of the countess, richly dressed, and a shield bearing the voided lozenges of her husband to the upper dexter and a shield bearing the chevrons and fess of Fitzwalter, her husband's cousin and companion-in-arms, in the lower dexter. Above her head, placed on an embattled arch, is a cinquefoil, or pimpernel, a canting reference to her own FitzPernel heritage. Furthermore her dress is embroidered with the voided lozenges of de Quincy. The legend which often displays useful information has in this case been largely lost (Figure 1).²



Margaret de Quincy

From a genealogical perspective what information can be gleaned from the pointed oval seal displaying a corbel, on which stands the figure of a lady in an ermine fringed cloak, holding up in each hand a shield bearing arms; dexter, three water budgets; sinister, a lion rampant; legend, in gothic capitals, S'MAR[GARE]TE:DE:ROS (Figure 2)? The seal is appended to an indenture between lady Margaret de Ros and William Stirkland in 1280. Heraldically the lion rampant on the sinister shield helps to identify lady Margaret as lady of Kendal, sister and co-heiress of Peter III de Brus of Skelton (dsp 1272). The Bruce of Skelton arms of Argent, a lion rampant azure are quite different from the more familiar Bruce of Annandale



Margaret de Ros

arms of Or, a saltire and chief gules. Her husband was Robert II de Ros of Wark and Sanquhar (d 1273/74), a member of a family whose principal branches bore three water budgets in different colours, in this particular instance three sable water budgets on a gold field.

A later example from the mid-14th century, displays the full length figure of a lady standing between two trees, from each of which is suspended a shield on which she rests her hands bearing arms, dexter, on a bend, three mascles; sinister, a bend. Most of the legend has been lost but remaining in gothic capitals is S'CHRIS.....BVR.... The three mascles on a bend are the characteristic arms of the Halyburton family, and if we refer to the arms of the lord Halyborton in the Scots Roll of the 1450s, we find Quarterly, 1st & 4th, Or, on a bend sable, three mascles or; 2nd, Barry of six or and gules; 3rd, Argent, a bend gules. The 3rd quarter provides the colours of the sinister shield of the seal, which can be linked to the de Vaux family who held the lordship of Dirletoun. The seal is an important part of the evidence that the Halyburtons acquired the lordship of Dirletoun through marriage to Christian, daughter and heiress of Sir William de Vaux (d ca 1357).

Analysis of these two seals, and others, such as that of Mary de Monthermer, who married Duncan, Earl of Fife (d 1361x65), demonstrates that the coat-of-arms of the husband takes precedence and appears to the dexter, the wife's to the sinister, and the legend generally provides the husband's name. However if the wife is a countess in her own right, as in the cases of Alice (Comyn), *de jure* Countess of Buchan, who married Sir Henry de Beaumont (d 1340) and Isabella, Countess of Fife, whose second husband was Walter Stewart (d 1362x63), then her coat-of-arms takes precedence to the dexter. If, however, a Countess *de jure* marries an earl, then his arms again take the dexter side as exemplified in the 1378 seal of Margaret Stewart of Bonkyll, Countess of Angus, who married Thomas, Earl of Mar (d 1373x74) (Figure 3). Generally these seals display two separate shields but in those instances where the arms are impaled on a single shield or lozenge, the tenets still apply and thus Sir Patrick Dunbar's arms take precedence over those of his wife, Isabel Randolph.



Margaret Stewart,
Countess of Mar

These precepts can be applied to the more complex examples containing four shields of arms. For instance, on the 1282 seal of Dervorguilla, lady of Galloway (d 1290), daughter of Alan of Galloway and wife of John de Balliol (d 1268), she adopted different practices on her seal and counterseal. On the seal the legend S'DEVORGILLE:DE:BALLIOLO:FIL':ALANI:DE:GALEWAD affirms her Balliol marriage and consequently the voided

escutcheon of Balliol takes pride of place on the dexter shield, with the lion rampant of Galloway on the sinister one. In contrast the counterseal legend S'DEVORGUILLE:DE:GALEWAD':DNE:DE:BALLIOLO, focuses on her Galloway lineage, and the lion now takes priority to dexter impaling a dimidiated voided escutcheon. Both seal and counterseal also display three garbs for the earldom of Chester and two piles in point for the earldom of Huntingdon, corroborating her position as a co-heiress of her grandfather David, Earl of Huntingdon (d 1219) and her uncle John le Scot, Earl of Chester and Huntingdon (dspm 1237). Such seals such have been described as having '...a genealogical tree hung with the shields of more remote ancestors'.³

However, these precepts do not seem to apply to a small group of circular 'armorial' ladies' seals with three coats-of-arms arranged in either a trefoil or linear pattern. Ten examples have been collected:

Date	Shield1	Shield2	Shield3	Legend	Owner
1286	H	F	M	husband	Sybil de Tregoz, lady of Grandison
1298x1300	H2	F	M	husband 2	Ida de Oddingseles, lady of Clinton
1320	F	H2	H1?	self	Mary Ramsay, lady of Brechin
1299x1327	H2	F	?	husband 2	Joanna de Plugenet, lady of Kilpec
1359	F	??	H	self	Joan de Talworth, lady of Mountney
1366	H	F	M	husband	Margaret Abernethy, Countess of Angus
1369	F	H2	H1	none	Euphemia Ross, C of Moray, C of Strathearn
1372	H2	H1?	F	lost	Margaret Drummond, Queen of David II
1392	F	H	M?	lost	Margaret Fraser, lady of Keith
1394	F	H1	(H2)	both	Euphemia Leslie, Countess of Ross

F = father (=self); H = husband; M = mother

Even although the data is less comprehensive than might be liked, it clearly emerges that the name on the seal legend and the coat-of-arms in the principal position at the top of the seal are in accord, ie it is either the husband's coat-of-arms and his name or the wife's coat-of-arms and her patronymic. If the latter then her husband is placed in the next most senior position to the dexter, and finally the shield to the sinister holds the arms of a previous husband or a matrilineal connection. Probably best known among these is the seal used by Sir David Brechin attached to the Declaration of Arbroath in 1320, who used that of his second wife, Mary Ramsay, which bears the legend S'MARIE DE RAMS. The shield at the top of the seal, between the beginning and the end of the legend, bears an eagle displayed (Ramsay, her patronymic); that to dexter, three piles (Brechin, her second husband); and to sinister, three garbs, probably



Mary Ramsay

for the lady's first husband (Figure 4).⁴ A seal of the same style was used in 1392 by Margaret Fraser, heiress of Touch Fraser, who married Sir William Keith (d 1408x09). Here the top shield displays six fraises (3,2,1) (Fraser, her patronymic); dexter, a chief paly of six (Keith, her husband); and sinister, A fess chequy between three fleurs-de-lys which could belong to a member of the Stewart, Lindsay, or Montgomery families.⁵ Thus in both these cases containing a trefoiled array of shields, and contrary to the earlier part of the analysis, the lady's own coat-of-arms takes precedence at the top of the seal over that of her husband.



Euphemia Ross

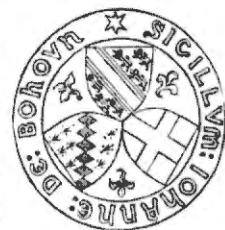
The contemporary English seal of Joan de Talworth (1359) exhibits the same pattern. In addition it is worth noting that two Euphemias of Ross, aunt and niece, have three shields on their seals and in each case the three lioncels of Ross take pride of place (Figures 5 and 6).



Euphemia Leslie,
Countess of Ross

Some of the remainder are special cases: the seal⁶ of Margaret Drummond, widow of John Logie and second wife of King David II, has the royal arms of Scotland, not surprisingly, in the foremost position, probably those of her first husband to the dexter, and her own to the sinister. The 1366 seal is generally considered to belong to Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus. However at this date she was still a young unmarried woman, with no need for a seal, and in fact it belongs to her grandmother, Margaret Stewart, née Abernethy, Dowager Countess of Angus (d after 11 Jan 1369/70), who married Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, created Earl of Angus in 1328x29.⁷ He died in 1331 so his widow lived on for a further 40 years. In first position are her husband's Stewart of Bonkyl arms, followed by her own Abernethy lion to the dexter. Those to the sinister are for her Stewart of Menteith mother.⁸

The seal (Figure 7) of Joanna de Bohun, lady of Kilpec (d 1327) is of some interest. The lady is called Countess of Hereford in Fisher's *The Cathedral Church of Hereford*.⁹ But as her husband's name was Henry, and there was a long line of earls all christened Humphrey, he cannot have been earl, but is best identified as the Henry de Bohun who lost his life immediately prior to the battle of Bannockburn. The Bohun arms take pride of place at the top of the seal. Her own Plugenet arms of



Joanna de Bohun

Ermine, a bend of fusils are found to the dexter; the cross to the sinister has not been identified though it is fairly certain it does not belong to her first husband, Piers de Corbet (d 1300), who sealed with two corbies (crows).

The remaining examples are those of Sybil Tregoz, Dame de Grandison, and of Ida de Oddingseles who used their husband's name in the legend and placed his arms in the principal topmost position.

In a subsequent paper the principles outlined here will be applied to the armorial seal of a lady, Alice, Countess of Menteith (fl 1335-39), in an attempt to establish her antecedents.

Notes

1. Seals of aristocratic women are covered in some detail in L Bouly de Lesdain, *Les Armoiries des Femmes, Extrait de l'Annuaire du Conseil Héraldique de France*, 1898; C A H Franklyn, *Heraldry Simplified, with Especial Reference to the Bearing of Arms by Women*, 1923; B Bedos-Rezek, *Form and Order in Medieval France: Studies in Social and Quantitative Sigillography*, 1993; S M Johns, *Noblewomen, Aristocracy and Power in the Twelfth-Century Anglo-Norman Realm*, 2003, Chapter 7 and Appendix; A Ailes, *Armorial Portrait Seals of Medieval Noblewomen: Examples in the Public Record Office*, in J Campbell-Kease (ed), *Tribute to an Armorer*, 2000, p 218.
2. The seals discussed in this article can be found in the pages of W R Macdonald's *Scottish Armorial Seals*, 1904, with the exception of those of Mary de Monthermer, Countess of Fife, Joan de Talworth and Sybil de Tregoz in R H Ellis (ed), *Catalogue of Seals in the Public Record Office: Personal Seals*, two volumes, 1978, 1981; Margaret de Quincy in P D A Harvey & A McGuiness, *A Guide to British Medieval Seals*, 1996; Alice Comyn, Countess of Buchan in L C Loyd & D M Stenton (eds), *Sir Christopher Hatton's Book of Seals*, 1950; Dame Margaret Logie in H Laing, *Supplemental Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals*, 1866; Joanna de Bohun in A H Fisher, *The Cathedral Church of Hereford*, 1898; and Ida de Oddingseles in soc.genealogy.medieval, 4 Dec 2007.
3. C H Hunter-Blair, *Archaeologia*, 1943, 89, 21.
4. Sir David Brechin's mother was Elena, daughter of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan. If the garbs on the seal were for Maria Ramsay's Comyn mother, then the chance of consanguinity and record of a papal dispensation are much greater. In its absence, the alternative of a previous husband looks more likely; a distinct possibility is Sir Edmund Comyn (d 1314) who married a Mary of unknown family.
5. Her mother's surname is unknown, so this coat-of-arms could represent either an earlier husband or a maternal connection.
6. C A H Franklyn, *The Bearing of Coat-Armour by Ladies*, reprint, 1973, p 47.
7. A B W MacEwen, private communication, 9 August 2006.
8. J P Ravilious, *The Ancestry of Mary Abernethy: a Menteith Connection*, soc.genealogy.medieval, 5 Dec 2003.
9. A H Fisher, *The Cathedral Church of Hereford*, 1898, p 69.

John Salmond: a Scottish Farmer in 19th Century Otago

by Eileen P Elder

Mary Salmond would never forget the journey from Dunedin to her new home at Tokomairiro. She and her husband John were on foot, driving the cattle they had bought to start their farm. It was a mere 36 miles, initially south, following the beach to the Taieri Ferry, but over difficult, scrubby country. At the Ferry, Mary was left all night in the care of the ferryman, John Bull and his Maori wife, as John had gone back to look for some cattle that had strayed. The Maori ladies offered her their fish and kilmug tea, but she could not be persuaded to try them until John Bull himself appeared and poured the kilmug out of the kettle. John Bull was a famous character; some sources describe him as Maori, others as English. According to Sir Henry Brett in *White Wings* he was

A giant for strength, who could carry a boat that two ordinary men could not lift.

He was certainly resourceful; there was a hole in the canoe when he ferried Mary and John across, but he solved the problem by plugging it with his big toe.

Having got their cattle over, Mary and John skirted their way inland along the river and followed the shore of Waiholo Lake, until, passing through the Tokomairiro Gorge, they arrived on the plain as evening fell. Mary liked it from the first and later recalled the luxuriant growth of flax, fern, cabbage trees, red tussock, snow grass, tutu and the picturesquely named wild Irishman under the rays of the setting sun. Mary Salmond was the first white woman on the Tokomairiro plain.

The married man has many and great advantages over the single, and his home will contrast favourably with the bachelor's; not only is his happiness enhanced and his labour cheered, but, beside this an active woman does many things for her husband which he can find neither time nor inclination to do for himself. We should say, therefore, to all settlers or intending immigrants, "Get married before going out, as the cheaper and better course; but before you marry, tell your intended the mode of life she may expect, that there be no surprise manifested when it is too late to change.

(*The Otago Journal*, no 2, June 1848)

Had John Salmond followed the advice proffered in the *Otago Journal* and warned Mary what she was letting herself in for when she married him? The entry in the Montrose Parish Records for May 20th, 1849 reads simply:



F. A. Butterfield, PHOTO. DUNEDIN.

Mary Salmond



Butterfield AND PHOTO. Dowser.

John Salmond

John Salmond, Farmer, Newbigging and Mary Mitchell in the Parish of Carmyllie, daughter of Peter Mitchell, Farmer, were proclaimed in order to marriage and no objections offered.

John, then aged 22, was the eldest son of James and Elizabeth Salmond of Newbigging, a prosperous tenant farm just outside Montrose on the road to Brechin. Mary was 5 years older, the third daughter of Peter Mitchell, also a tenant farmer at Dusty Drum in the parish of Carmyllie north of Carnoustie.

The Voyage

John and Mary were married on May 26th and just four days later set sail for London from Granton aboard the steamer *Royal Adelaide*, among a group of about 70 emigrants, on the first part of their journey across the world. In London they boarded the sailing ship *Larkins* and on June 8th cleared the port of Deal; 95 days later, after an uneventful voyage, they arrived in the fledgling settlement of Dunedin, New Zealand. The sea air had suited the young couple. John wrote to Peter Mitchell:

We both have excellent health since leaving home.

Other *Larkins* passengers were less enthusiastic about the voyage. One, Sarah Low, like the Salmonds a passenger in the fore-cabin, therefore travelling in comparative comfort, wrote:

The Kelso expected this Month, will be very crowded as so many refused our ship, on account of its being so old.

(Quoted in Eileen Soper: *Otago of our Mothers*, Appendix A)

Sarah Low added:

We have had three deaths on board (two infants) and three births; we were much deluded in thinking we should have no more cold weather after leaving England, we suffered dreadfully the greater part of the voyage, so cold... (ibid)

John Salmond's comment is that they were luckier than the emigrants on board the *Mooltan*, one of the next ships to arrive:

Cholera had been on board of the *Mooltan* till she had got beyond the Tropics. The whole company, passengers and crew were in a most debilitated state. Nine of their numbers died.

The Lure of Emigration

What had prompted John and Mary Salmond and hundreds like them to leave Scotland and cross the globe on the hazardous journey in search of a new life? Were their motives and experience typical of those of the many Scots who set off for Otago on New Zealand's South Island?

There seem to have been no pressing family reasons behind the decision. John was the eldest son, standing eventually to take over the secure Newbigging tenancy, which would remain with the Salmond family until 1885. He was not however leaving his father totally in the lurch, as his brothers, another James and David, were only a few years younger, so able to help in the day to day running of the farm.

John's adventurous spirit would have been aroused by what he read in the Montrose newspapers about the Free Church of Scotland's plans for Otago. The district of Otago in the South Island of New Zealand, centred on the New Edinburgh, or Dunedin, as it was later more felicitously named, had first been selected for Scottish settlement in 1844 by the Lay Association of the Free Church of Scotland, acting under the auspices of the New Zealand Company. Following the Disruption in 1843, the Free Church saw the advantage of establishing a colony which would create a sphere of influence for their doctrines, not just in New Zealand, but also throughout the South Seas

The educational and religious institutions to be called into existence from the origin of the settlement are expected to become the centre of a Christian population... There cannot be a doubt, that, under the blessing of God, such institutions and the exhibition of Christian principle by such a community, may become powerful instruments in checking the contagion of wickedness and disseminating vital

godliness and the principles of our church, not only over New Zealand, but the numerous other islands of the Pacific.

(Communication to the Presbytery from the secretary of the Lay Association for promoting the settlement of Otago in New Zealand)

The aims of the Church were clearly stated in the pages of the Otago Journal, which was widely advertised and easily obtainable by interested members of the public for "Twopence, or, if ordered by Post, Four Postage Stamps".

Otago Options

Whatever John Salmond privately thought about the religious side of things, he must have been drawn by the description of the land in the Otago Journal. It was carefully worded to attract ambitious farmers like him:

This well defined block of land, comprehending 400,000 acres, is situated on the east coast of the Middle Island about 150 miles south of Banks' Peninsula, extending from S. lat. 45 40, to lat. 46 20; it has a noble harbour; abundance of untimbered fertile land, and open grassy pastures, interspersed with an adequate supply of wood; a navigable inland water communication running up the centre of the block for nearly its entire length, and the richest land lying on either side of it, remarkably well watered, with an ample field of coal; and to the west and stretching way to the feet of the snowy mountains, an unbounded sheep-walk, open to the farmer and the flock-owner; - these constitute a series of combined advantages rarely to be met with within such a moderate compass.

The Otago block had been divided for intending purchasers into properties of 60 acres and a quarter, made up of three allotments: a town allotment of $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, a suburban allotment of 10 acres and a rural allotment of 50 acres, to be bought for £120 10s., or about £2 an acre. Prospective colonists paid a deposit, at which point their names were put on a register, then, upon payment of the balance, a ballot was held to determine who would have first pick of the available allotments on arrival in Otago.

A letter written in March 1850 by John to his father-in-law Peter Mitchell back at Dusty Drum, suggests that the first sight of the new colony did not live up to the description in the Otago Journal. He apologises for the time that has elapsed since his last letter:

But believe me from being a little perplexed about the general appearance of the country and the apparent future prospects of settlers, at the time I should have wrote...I felt extraordinarily averse to writing, feeling sure I would compel myself to depict what I really felt, which would then have given (as I am glad to have since found) unnecessary carefulness on your part about us. The fact is the country in the neighbourhood of Dunedin being very

unprepossessing to the eye either of the agriculturalist or the grazier...the consequence is that dissatisfaction get abroad.

Being a canny soul, John Salmond was not about to pass judgement at first sight:

I thought it due to you and to the interests of the colony to...take a tour over the block and judge of its capabilities from actual observation, now having returned from spying out the land I am glad to be able to communicate far better accounts than before I durst hope.

His description of Dunedin itself is very favourable, although in early 1850 the actual houses were on the whole rudimentary. The Otago News of April 6th 1850 details the buildings as follows:

Stone 5, Brick 5, Weatherboard 83, Poles or logs 14, Grass and poles 10, Clay etc. 85.

John and Mary's town allotment was on Princes Street, but of which construction is unknown. John wrote:

We are comfortable enough in a pretty good house, and so on, but are rather anxious notwithstanding to be elsewhere... The town is a wonderment to all. There is I suppose a good many over an hundred house choke full of folk. There are 4 or 5 provision & grocery shops, 3 butcher shops, 3 bakers. 2 or three clothshops & hardware shops – a druggist, 3 or 4 surgeons – a tinsmith – 2 Blacksmiths – tailors and shoemakers – milliners and dressmakers – 2 or 3 thoroughbred (sic) gardeners – a lot of weavers they have not yet begun to work – house carpenters – wheelwrights – upholsterers – coopers – boatbuilders, engineers even – we are in great want at present of a watchmaker...I have a good clock, I think I'll send my watch home she did not go many days in N.Z. So you see we have mostly all sorts of hands a sawmill is erected and stores for corn and wheat is also to be fitted up.

These observations suggest some overprovision of services in a town which, even four years later, would boast only 700 inhabitants, with a further 1300 in the rest of the Otago block. There was also a lack of ready money:

...we will be much in want of money continuing to come in some way or other till at least we are growing as much food as supply the home market... The Fact is that the country is more difficult of occupation than anticipated and our people either will not perhaps many of them from want of means go out to the rural and level lands... My present impression...is that now there are enough of labourers out. Only those who could afford to place themselves in

the country district and to keep themselves for such time as things could be grown to them should emigrate.

Yet back in Scotland, all classes, especially labourers and servants were being encouraged to come out. *The Otago Journal* no.6, November 1850 quotes a letter from a settler who had, like the Salmonds, taken ship on the *Larkins*:

"Tell Margaret that this is the place for young women to come to; they are sure of a good place at from 12l. to 18l. a year for common servants... An industrious man may do much better than with you."

And in the same edition we read:

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, persons belonging to the class of labourers in time become purchasers of land with the savings of their wages.

Although Mary and he were comfortably housed in Dunedin, John had no intention of remaining in the town. He had come with the intention of farming and, determined to find his ideal location, took his time going over the available ground. He was unconvinced by the country between Dunedin and the Taieri plain to the south:

...the district certainly cannot be praised. There is scarce a spot suitable for cultivation even on a small scale.

He dismisses the Taieri plain, although he admits there are

A great deal of fine pastures... Some are exuberant in their praises of this district, and it may possibly possess advantages, but for myself I do not see them as yet.

He is much more impressed with the land further on:

It is only after crossing the Taieri river and entering on the Waiholā district that...the really fine country begins...particularly the Tokomairiro plain the next district after the Waiholā, a plain covered with a luxuriant grassy herbage, capable of grazing thousands of kine and bounded by nice easy hills also clothed with a rich carpeting of grass admirably suited for flocks of sheep. In no countryside could cattle or sheep be tended with less trouble than here. This part of the country is dotted with its little homesteads surrounded by their patch of cultivated land hedgerowed and diversified by clumps of wood would form a pleasant and lovely peaceful vale.

John Salmond made his choice of the blocks available in the Tokomairiro, but, as his grandson, Henry Adam recalled, found he had made a fundamental error: there was no adequate water supply. Luckily, the Salmonds were not so short of funds as many of the settlers, so he simply purchased the adjoining



Salmond's Creek

block, increasing his rural holding to 100 acres. The stream which runs through the block is still known as Salmond's Creek. There were only three other settlers on the plain at this time, Robert Martin and his son John and Francis Chrystal. In the unwritten tradition of hospitality among pioneers, Robert Martin put up, first John, then John and Mary for a total period of six months, while their new home was built. This was a three-roomed house of wattle and daub, with a thatched roof and a clay floor, built on what they ever after referred to as the Hut Paddock. Twelve months had elapsed since their arrival and in that time Mary had begun to enjoy the freedom of the colony, but her life was about to change once more. They had a roof over their heads, and now the work of creating a farm from the virgin soil would really start.

Farming and Family Life

John and Mary were ready for hardship. As John wrote:

Any scheme any enterprise allowed to develop itself into manhood without the rude handling of adversity is sure to totter in feebleness to a premature old age, but assailed in infancy by his iron grasp, the cords are strengthened the foundations are made stable and building then on slowly but steadily and rising a superstructure durable as the rock, we will weather the buffetings of life and perhaps sit down in old age laden with the fruits of peacefull and patient industry.

John set about his work. He hired a team of bullocks and, with Robert Martin driving them, he guided the swing plough to turn the first furrow on the Tokomairi plain. It was hard going, but in the New Year he had a crop of barley and a second followed in the autumn. By 1853 he had a crop of wheat, harvested with a reaping hook. He also had a young family. Mary Ann was born in 1851 at Halfway Bush. Mary had no doubt felt that it would be safer to have help at hand for this first birth. Mr and Mrs Salmond and Mary Ann, an infant are recorded by Dr Burns in his Visiting Book for Thursday, 25 December 1851. This was the date of the first religious service to be held on the Tokomairi Plain. The boys, John Kerr in 1853 and William Henry in 1856, were born at Tokomairi. Through the early 50s life was however still precarious; crops could fail and flour (which was initially ground in a coffee mill) run short. On one occasion the family lived on rice and milk for six weeks when there was no flour to be had, and none obtainable from Dunedin.

Even if supplies were short, passing travellers were still assured of a warm welcome from the Salmonds. Walter Mantell records, on Thursday, 4th December 1851:

At last reached the gorge and saw the Tokomairi district, a very pleasant plain, good soil and good fees, turned to the left, crossed a deep stream and made for the surveyors' line about half a mile from the eastern hills, which we followed nearly to the river. Called at a settler's named Salmond, where of cob, thatched, very neat and clean. Could not refuse Mrs Salmond's offer of tea and scones.

Gradually other settlers arrived. By 1853 there were fourteen families in the Tokomairi Plains and in 1856 there were enough children in the settled areas outside Dunedin for five school districts to be established. Public meetings were held to elect central committees who would provide school buildings and also select the teacher, supervise his welfare and determine the amount and character of the religious teaching. This last proviso gave rise to some controversy, but the Toko settlers chose to ignore it and John Salmond was duly elected to the local school board for Tokomairi. The school was initially housed in an old dairy adjacent to Robert Martin's two-storeyed farmhouse, which had been completed in 1853. It measured just 12 by 10 ft.

The first religious service to be held in the area was on Christmas Day 1851 when the settlers gathered at Janefield, the home of Mr Alexander Duthie to hear Dr Burns. By 1854 there were services, conducted by the Reverend Mr Bannerman in Alexander Duthie's disused dairy, every three weeks and in 1857, the first church, with room for a congregation of 200, was erected. Six years later it was replaced by a larger building, superseded in its turn in 1889 by the impressive gothic-style church which still stands today.

Life gradually became easier; the settled farms increased and became more productive. A cart road to Tokomairiro opened in 1858 and teams of bullocks brought in goods and provisions. The first ploughing match in Otago was instituted in the Tokomairiro on April 18th 1856. A big step forward came in 1857 when Peter McGill set up a flour mill about four miles from the Salmond farm. Three years later William Mansford established a general store and McGill cut up 25 acres of his property for town lots. Milltown, present-day Milton, was created. In 1864 there appeared the first edition of the local newspaper, the *Bruce Herald*, which would remain in publication until 1971. But other events would change the lives of many settlers and attract many more to Otago.

"Gold!"

As early as 1851 there were suggestions of gold to be found in Otago. The Editor of the *Otago Witness* took a robust view of the value of the rumoured discoveries. Publishing a letter from C.J. Pharazyn and C. J. Nairn recounting their discovery of gold at Goodwood, some 40 miles north of Dunedin, he commented:

We have no authentic information as to the quantity of the precious metal...though we have no doubt, from the extent of country abounding in quartz, that it will be considerable. We would, however, have our readers not to be too sanguine on the results, and leave their ordinary occupation. Flour is more necessary than gold, and may be more profitable.

(Otago Witness 1/11/1851)

Ten years later, in May 1861, Gabriel Read, an Australian prospector, found gold at what came to be known as Gabriel's Gully, close to the Tuapeka River, about fifteen miles northwest of Tokomairiro. The news spread like wildfire. Tokomairiro was deserted and at Sunday service, the minister and the precentor formed the entire male congregation. John Salmond had set off with three other men, making a big impression on his five year old son Willie:

One of the vivid memories of my early days is of my father leaving by sledge, with two bullocks, for the gold rush at Gabriel's Gully in 1861. There was scarcely a man left in Tokomairiro.

The first results were promising: in just six weeks the four men brought back gold valued at £900. This represented a considerable sum at the time, but John was not destined to make his fortune at the gold fields; he fell ill and was forced to return home for good. It seems to have been the first manifestation of the illness which would eventually leave him bedridden for the rest of his life.

III-Health

Round about this time, probably helped by the gold from Gabriel's Gully, the Salmonds moved from the whare to a fine twelve-roomed house, built of totara and Baltic timber, which they named Karnford. According to his grandson, Henry Adam, when his illness forced him to take to his bed, John, undaunted, continued to run the farm from his upstairs bedroom, whose window commanded a view of the greater part of the property. John Kerr and his brother Willie left school at an early age to help on the farm, building sod fences and ditches to stop the stock wandering into the hills.

The family back in Scotland was concerned to hear of John's deteriorating health, so, in late 1864 or early 1865, his brother-in-law, Captain David Simpson from Arbroath, who was married to Mary's older sister, Ann, managed to find time when docked in Melbourne to take the (relatively) fast steamer to Dunedin for first-hand news of the situation. He found John mentally alert; his illness did not prevent him from taking a keen interest in both family affairs and the developments that were taking place in Otago. David's brief stay with the Salmonds acted like a tonic on John, who later wrote to him:

I need not repeat the gratification I had in your short sojourn with us, but it frequently appears my belief that if you could have staid with us but a little while the liveliness and cheerfulness of your temperament would have quite electrified me with at least a higher state of bodily valescency. "A cheerful spirit doeth good like a medicine" so we read and so we often experience in life.

He was still enthusiastic – more enthusiastic than fifteen years previously – about life in New Zealand, "the Little Britain of the South" and tried to tempt the Simpsons to come over.

When I hear of the Arbroath folks making tracks for New Zealand, we will plant an extra patch of potatoes, that so in the words of the Good Book we may have plenty of "Corn and wine and oil and flax and wool" and also we hope halesome hearts to give you a cordial...welcome to Otago.

He made a direct appeal to the two Simpson daughters:

My affectionate regards and kisses to our nieces. Will they not be enticed I wonder to this land and climate so pre-eminently suited for the great Anglo Saxon race – will they not think of coming to help to lay the foundation and to build up the fabric of a goodly and great nation of men worthy of its honourable ancestry? Think of me, ladies and be advised.

On a less arch note, he enclosed a communication from Mr James Adam concerning the price of land, which, in settled districts, now ranged from about £1-10 to £6 or £7 an acre.

Flax

Coming as he did from Montrose, John Salmond knew well the importance of the flax industry in Angus. New Zealand flax grew abundantly in swampy areas and he saw the promise of the province's nascent flax dressing industry, which he hoped would bring in a new industrial era in the colony:

The export of flax may soon equal, if not exceed the export of wool. Besides it would give remunerative employment to large numbers of work-people, a class not so well suited for the heavier & rougher work of field culture.

He praises the quality and strength of the New Zealand flax, concluding

I hope ere long to see the hills and the valleys of Otago covered with plantations and the pleasant hum of numberless water-wheel flax dressing mills greeting the ear in every direction.

John was right to see the importance of the flax milling industry, but he was wrong about the "pleasant hum" of the dressing mills. The stripping machines which were introduced in the late 1860s made a distinctive loud screaming noise which could be heard from a long way off.

Later Years

John was optimistic about the development of his adopted country, but his illness was gradually taking hold. It is not clear exactly when he became totally confined to bed. Mary, John Kerr and later William took over the physical work of the farm, which continued to prosper under the stern eye of the watcher in the upstairs bedroom. By 1894, 40 acres were laid out in oats, 10 acres in wheat, 30 in turnips and 5 in barley. There were also 180 head of crossbred sheep, enough cows for home use and horses for farm work. Mary, the farmer's daughter from Carmyllie, is described as being "tall and muscular, active and diligent". She must have needed these attributes during the long years of her husband's illness. According to her sister-in-law Elizabeth, she was also "always on a worry". Not surprising, given the circumstances. Before coming to Karnford, she had been given some eucalyptus seeds by Dr Burns, back in Dunedin. Her obituary in 1905 mentions that she was "aye stepping in a tree" and to this day the farmstead of Karnford is surrounded by the magnificent eucalyptus trees she planted.

In 1886 John Kerr Salmond made a trip "home". The only Salmond left at Newbigging was his unmarried aunt Elizabeth. His grandfather had died in 1883 and his uncles James and David, unmarried also, in 1870 and 1885 respectively. Elizabeth decided to leave Scotland and join her remaining family at Karnford, where an extra pair of hands was no doubt welcome.

1891 was a sad year for the Salmonds. Mary Ann died in April, leaving five children, and John Kerr died in July. William, now married with a young family, returned to Karmford from Southland, where he had been farming. Eight

years later, in September 1899, John senior, the oldest settler on the Tokomairiro Plain, died and was buried on September 11th, fifty years to the day since he had disembarked from the Larkins. During the many years of his illness he had pursued various studies and, to quote his obituary in the *Bruce Herald*:

...those who had the privilege of visiting him were impressed with the evident store of learning and research possessed by him and also by his argumentative capacity.

Mary, the first white woman on the Tokomairiro, followed her husband six years later, in 1905. At her funeral she was hailed as

Sturdy and independent...a true type of those whom the colony recalls as the most stable of her founders and whose seal is set upon her history.

Elizabeth Salmond survived until 1935, dying in her 97th year. William Salmond retired from farming in 1920 and eventually moved to Cashmere, now a suburb of Christchurch, where he died in 1956 at the age of 100.

John and Mary Salmond were a remarkable couple. They set out from Scotland on a long and hazardous journey, not knowing what would lie at the end. Just when their lives seemed to be becoming secure, they were hit by John's illness. For the next 37 years, Mary bore the practical brunt of running the farm and coping with everyday life.

Mrs Salmond was of the type of woman who makes history, a pioneer woman who was prepared with her husband to share the trials, dangers or hopes and joys, that a journey to a far country might mete out to them. (ibid.)

And what about John? In twelve years he had achieved so much: created a profitable farm, founded a family whose descendants are spread throughout New Zealand, and built a fine house, which stands to this day. From 1862 onwards he was confined to bed. For a man of such energy it must have



Mary Anne Salmond

been very hard. Naturally he felt frustrated; writing to his brother-in-law, David Simpson, he says:

One mail time has slipped by, therefore to day I must make an effort. But how strangely the feeling on the brain indisposes me to do anything requiring physical exertion. The spirit indeed is willing, but truly the flesh is weak.

In spite of this, he managed to direct the fortunes of his farm and family until his death in 1899. Who knows what he might have achieved had he not been forced by his infirmity to drop out of public life? As his obituary states, he had the intellectual capacity and the strength of spirit to pursue his studies in spite of his illness and maintained his love of argument until the end. It was a long road from Montrose to Tokomairiro.

Part of John Salmond's letters feature in the exhibition The Original Export: Stories of Scottish Emigration at the National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, until 11th October 2009.

A Schoolmaster Foulden, Berwickshire

That Mr. Thomas Dickson Schoolmaster of the Parish of Foulden did not accede to the Schoolmasters Widow Scheme within the time limited by Act of Parliament and therefore is precluded from it in all time to come is attested and signed at Chirnside the twenty Eighth day of July Eighteen hundred and ten years by

Geo McLean, Prases.

That Mr. Thomas Dickson was translated to the Parish of Chirnside in December 1810 is attested and signed at Chirnside the 27 July 1811.

Thos. Ingram, P.

That Mr. Thomas Steele was elected Schoolmaster of the Parish of Foulden on the 10th January 1811 and that he is unmarried is attested and signed at Chirnside the 27 July 1811.

Thomas Steele
Thos. Ingram, P.

That Alexander Dickson was elected Schoolmaster of the Parish of Foulden 9 July in the year 1812 and that he is unmarried, attested and signed at Chirnside the 26 July 1817.

Alexr. Dickson
David Murray, P.

Source: National Archives of Scotland, Ref. CH2/386/18

Contributed by Russell Cockburn

Three Brothers-In-Arms: An Account of John, James and George Forrest, Victims of the First World War

by Jean Lindsay

John, James and George were the younger brothers of my father, William Forrest, and the uncles I never knew.

According to the OPRs, the Forrest family originated in Biggar, Lanarkshire, and migrated to the nearby village of Lamington, probably in 1815 on the marriage of James Forrest and Margaret Telfer, the brothers' great-grandparents. Margaret and James had 12 children and their 10th child, William (1835–1882), was the brothers' direct line. He was gardener and occasionally game-keeper to Lord Lamington, married Janet Brown of Carnwarth in 1857, and at the time of the 1871 Census the couple was living in East Lodge on the Lamington estate.

Lamington was linked by toll road from Edinburgh and Biggar to Dumfries, but the long-distance coaches disappeared on the arrival of the Caledonian Railway; and a railway station was built about a mile from the village, probably because of Alexander Baillie Cochrane's desire not to spoil the pretty model village which he had created. He became the first Lord Lamington in 1880, and he and his family were often in residence at the Big House, built by him in the Tudor style. The gardens, where the brothers' grandfather worked, were picturesque with rustic bridges and glass houses. The house was demolished in 1953, and the gardens, too disappeared with the death of Lord Lamington in 1951. (As there were no male heirs, the title lapsed.) East and West Lodges survive, as does the Episcopalian Chapel built for the family in 1850. The parish kirk was built in the 18th century, with a 13th century door incorporated into the building. In the circular graveyard are the moss-covered graves of the Forrest and Telfer families.

George Forrest (1861–1896), William's second son and father of the brothers, became a telegraph clerk with the Caledonian Railway Company and moved to the large railway station at Carlisle. At the age of 19, according to the Census of 1881, he was one of three lodgers at 49 Sheffield Street with Ellen Boyd (1832–1925) as landlady.

Ellen had been born in Dublin, one of 4 children of William Hinde from Oxfordshire, a sergeant in the 1st Battalion Rifles Brigade and a Peninsular War hero, and his Flemish wife, Maria. The Hinde family later settled in Dumfries where William was a gaoler in the town prison. In 1856, Ellen married Hugh Boyd, a respected shoemaker, and they had three daughters. However, circa 1860 Ellen left her husband and became the mistress of William McDiarmid, the unmarried editor and proprietor of the *Dumfries and Galloway*

Courier. They had 2 children, Alice Isabella born in 1863 and John William born in 1865, but in 1865 Ellen was abandoned by William when he moved to Edinburgh and married Elizabeth Scott Findlay, a merchant's daughter. He died in 1898 and, although wealthy, he left no bequests for either Ellen or their children in his will. On William's desertion, Ellen had set up a boarding house in Carlisle, taking with her Alice, John and one of her daughters, Maria, by her marriage to Hugh Boyd.

Fate decreed that George Forrest should fall in love with Alice, who was working as a young machinist. Alice and George married in 1882 and in 1888 George moved, as telegraph clerk, to Glasgow, where the three brothers were born. The marriage produced 7 children, 4 boys and 3 girls. The boys were William (1886–1951), John (1889–1915), James (1891–1916) and George, the youngest of the family (1894–1916).



The Forrest Family, Glasgow 1896. Left to right: Jessie, Ella, Jimmie, John, William, George, Alice, Mina. George Forrest had died shortly before this photograph was taken.

The family lived in a tenement block, now demolished, in Grove Street in central Glasgow in a tenement block, now demolished, and the children of school-age attended Grove Street Public School. Their mother was always called Mama because of their French-speaking great-grandmother. William spent happy school holidays in Lamington with his grandmother, Janet Forrest, who was by then a widow, but still living in East Lodge as gatekeeper. He often spoke of those days and of climbing Tinto Hill, with its spectacular views to the Lake District on a clear day. It is likely that his three brothers also visited their grandmother, travelling by train from Glasgow. "Old Mrs Forrest" was valued by the Baillie Cochrane family and died in 1912.

Long before his mother's death, George died in 1896 of tuberculosis, aged 35. On the death of her beloved husband, Alice was forced to go out cleaning offices. Her mother, Ellen, took the youngest daughter, Mina, and brought her up in Carlisle, and perhaps her brother John, by then a solicitor in Carlisle, also gave Alice some help. It was James Dennell, an unmarried self-employed optician, who finally came to her rescue by marrying her on 14 July 1900 in Glasgow. The couple had 4 children, 3 girls and a boy, the last 2 daughters born in Oldham where the family moved in 1904, perhaps for better housing or greater employment opportunities.

James Dennell proved an admirable husband, father and stepfather. William, the oldest boy, left home aged 19 in 1907, on his first marriage, to Sarah Anne Jackson, a Lancashire girl. In 1910 they moved to Derby, where William, an engineer, was employed by the newly-established Rolls-Royce car factory. Sarah Anne died from Spanish 'flu in 1918, and in 1920 William married May Bennett, my mother.

Oldham was a cotton-spinning town with many engineering works. James was employed by T & R Lees, engineers at Hollinwood, the district where the family lived at Long Lane. George worked as a cotton-spinner at Lark Mill, also in Hollinwood.

John

John worked in a cotton mill, but on 2 October 1908, aged 19, he enlisted in the Royal Navy for five years, at Devonport, perhaps fulfilling a childhood ambition. His enlistment record gives his height as 5 ft 4 ins and his chest measurement as 35 ins; he was described as having dark brown hair, blue eyes and a fresh complexion. His first ship was the *Vivid II*, on which he served as a stoker 2nd class from 2 October 1908 to 18 January 1909, and throughout his service his conduct was recorded as "VG". John served on the *Leviathan* from 19 January 1909 to 12 February 1913, and on 25 November 1912 he was promoted to Stoker 1st Class. He served on the *Vivid II* again from 13 February to 27 September 1913, and the next day he returned to Devonport but did not sign on for the seven-year contract on offer, so was discharged. He returned thankfully to Oldham and set up a small engineering business. Tragically for him and most of the world, on 4 August 1914, after the German invasion of Belgium, Britain declared war on Germany. Almost immediately, on 6 August 1914, John was recalled to the navy.

The old battleship *Goliath* was John's wartime ship, and his conduct, again was "VG". The *Goliath*, which proved too aptly named, was one of a line of pre-Dreadnought battle ships, and with other ships of this class, such as the *Lord Nelson*, *Agamemnon*, *Swiftsure* and *Triumph*, the *London*, *Prince of Wales* and many others, was chosen to take part in the campaign in Gallipoli, a peninsula forming the southernmost European shore of the Dardanelles. The straits between the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmora were part of



John Forrest on right, 1912.

the strategic waterway linking the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. On 25 April 1915, an Allied force, mainly British, Australian and New Zealander, was landed on the peninsula in an effort to seize forts guarding the approaches to Constantinople (Istanbul), and open up a route to assist Russia. It was doomed to failure. The Turks were prepared for the landing, and the invading troops met heavy resistance. The British Empire troops were commanded by General Sir Ian Hamilton and the Turkish troops by Mustapha Kemal, under the lead of the German General Liman von Sanders. On the night of the 12 May 1915, a Turkish torpedo boat proceeded stealthily down the Straits under the control of a German officer, Lieutenant Commander Rudolph Firlé, and reached Morto Bay without the patrolling destroyers seeing her. She was challenged by the anchor watch of the *Goliath* at

a range from which her three torpedoes could not miss. The *Goliath* keeled over on her side and went down so quickly that lifeboats could not be launched. Only 183 officers and men were rescued from the crew of over 800. Captain Shelford went down with his ship, as did Stoker John Forrest. Rudolph Firlé was given a hero's welcome when he reached Constantinople, and Churchill was blamed for the failure of the Dardanelles campaign and he resigned as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lucy Dennell, John's half-sister, recounted later how she and her brother David got up early the next morning to rush to the Oldham newsagents to see if there was a list of survivors, but no list was then available. John's mother was given the news of his death and was sent his death certificate by Records of Death. This included his name, rating and his official number and port division, S.S. 107780 (R.F.R. Dev. B 5391) and his ship, HMS *Goliath*, place and date of birth, 18.1.1889, Glasgow, date of death, 13.5.1915, and cause of death: "On War Service".

John Forrest's name is engraved on the Plymouth naval memorial on the Hoe

looking towards the Plymouth Sound. Copies of the Memorial Register are kept at the Tourist Information Office at Island House, 9 The Barbican, Plymouth, and also in the Naval Historical Section at Plymouth Library. At the end of the First World War, the Admiralty committee decided to erect an obelisk at Chatham, Plymouth and Portsmouth for those members of the Royal Navy who had no known graves, the majority of the deaths having occurred at sea. Sir Robert Lorimer designed the memorials, and the Plymouth obelisk commemorates over 7,000 sailors of the First World War, and almost 16,000 of the Second World War. John Forrest's Grave Memorial Reference is 6. He was aged 26.

James

The war records of James Forrest have not survived, as they were destroyed by fire in the London Blitz of the Second World War. Only one in five of the individual records was saved, but the *Oldham Evening Chronicle* of 26 May 1916 provided a detailed account of his life and death in the army, based on information given by Alice, his mother. It reported that Private James Forrest, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, was killed in action on 15 May, three days after his 24th birthday. He had enlisted in August 1915, and his mother had received the following letter about his death from Lieutenant W.T. Edwards, machine gun section:

I thought perhaps you would like to hear how your son met his death... He was one of a party of three who went over with a machine gun, in company with an assaulting party whose work it was to take a crater... He died doing his duty (both the other two being wounded), as I always knew he would. He was hit, and died on the night of the 15th inst. and was brought out and buried yesterday. He was a man absolutely fearless and full of resource. His sergeant speaks highly of him, and you must be justly proud of him.

The account concludes with the statement that his mother had since received a postcard from James, written just before he set out on what was to be his last expedition.

James Forrest was buried in the cemetery at Arras, which is located in the Pas de Calais. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) issued certificates which gave photos of the cemeteries they looked after. On James's there was a photo of the graves at Arras, and he was recorded as Private James Forrest, 5619, 11th Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers, who died on 16 May, 1916. As all the Certificates stated, he was "Remembered with Honour".

His Grave/ Memorial Reference is Bay 5, which relates to the panels dedicated to the regiment the soldier served in. The Arras Memorial is in the Faubourg-d'Amiens Cemetery, which is located in the Boulevard du General de Gaulle

in the western area of Arras. The cemetery and memorial were designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, with sculpture by Sir William Reid Dick.

George

The war records of George Forrest, the youngest of the brothers, have survived, and are preserved in the National Archives in London. He was born on 26 October 1894, at 48 Grove Street, Glasgow, and he was only 2 years old when his father died. At the age of 10 he moved with his mother and stepfather to Oldham, and on 4 January 1915 George enlisted at Manchester in the Regiment of the Corps of the 3rd Gordon Highlanders at the age of 20 years and 2 months. His height was given as 5 ft 6 ins and his chest was 36 ins. He enlisted for "Short Service". There is no photo of George as an adult.

His records (S/839) show that on 21 April 1915 he embarked at Southampton and sailed in the troopship *Aberdeen* for France. The Casualty Form, which is not very legible, records that George suffered injuries to his knee in September 1915 and was in England for a few days. On 10 October 1915 he was in a military hospital in Newcastle-under-Lyme for 8 days on account of an injury to his left knee. He suffered a fractured foot, and frostbite twice, but was able to return to the trenches, where he joined the 10th CS Batt. G.H. On 24 November 1915 he was in D Company under Capt. F.J.C. Moffat, and his platoon commander was 2nd Lieutenant R.A.M. Black. The 8th and the 10th battalions amalgamated on 11 May 1916 and this caused considerable confusion and problems. The War Diary of the 8th/10th Btns gives a day-by-day account of events, and the entry for 19 May states that "the trenches were not in a satisfactory state in point of cleanliness and much debris consisting of rifles, equipment, steel helmets and rusty ammunition and grenades were lying about."

When he was in the frontline his kilt would have been covered by a "Khaki wrap-around apron" and a steel helmet would have replaced the Tam O'Shanter, or TOS. He would also have carried an "entrenching tool".

In the entry for 20 May 1916 there is a reference to the death of 2nd Lieutenant Bain who was killed by an "aerial dart". Pte Forrest's injury is not recorded but it too was caused in the same way, and he died in hospital on 23 May.

The *Oldham Evening Chronicle* on 22 July 1916, gave a poignant account of his death and of the grief of the Forrest family. Mrs Dennell, it said, had suffered greatly by the war; John Forrest had gone down in the *Goliath* in May 1915; in May 1916 her son James Forrest "fell in the war"; and she had lost another son, George Forrest, who had died of wounds also in May 1916. George, it noted, was wounded in October 1915, and on recovery went back to the firing-line. His mother had received the following letter from Second-Lieutenant Black:

It is only now that I have been able to get your address, and even at this late hour I would ask you to accept my sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the great loss you have sustained through the death of your dear son, George Forrest. As his platoon commander I had been in constant contact with him, and I can assure you I felt it keenly the morning he was wounded. He was on sentry at the time when, just at dawn ... an aerial dart landed in the bay where he was. I was at his side almost immediately, and it is with pride I think of your plucky young son. With all his wounds, his thoughts were of the sergeant, "Sorry for him", were his words. I helped to dress his wounds, and perhaps a little incident which happened, you will be glad to hear, showing that home and his loved ones were in his thoughts. As I tore up his tunic to get to the wounds, gazing earnestly into my face, he said, "Watch you don't tear the postcards, Mr Black, for it's all my dear mother can get." He was a bright lad, and even that morning as they carried him off, I had hoped for the best, and was keenly touched when the sad news reached me of his dying in hospital; as also did the sergeant. He has indeed done his bit, and that well – a brave young lad. His company commander, Capt. Moffat, was by his side that morning also, and greatly admired your son's pluck. ... The consolation of his dying for King and country is but poor consolation to you, I know, yet I trust it may help to lighten the burden. ... (The deceased lad would not have had time to know of his second brother being killed.) Your son George was a favourite with all and is greatly missed.

A little earlier, on 6 July 1916, George's mother had received a letter from the Infantry Record Office No 1 District, Perth, that her son, Private Forrest G 8/10th Battn. Gordon Highlanders, aged 22, was buried in Béthune Town Cemetery. She also received the CWCC Certificate, which gave the grave memorial reference as V.D. 24. The CWG Certificate described George as a "native of Glasgow", and gave a photo of the rows of neat gravestones. Béthune, in the Pas de Calais, was 29 kilometres north-east of Arras, and the cemetery was situated in a cul-de-sac of the town which was an important railway and hospital centre as well as a corps and divisional headquarters during the war. The cemetery contains 3,004 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, and Sir Edwin Lutyens designed the Commonwealth section of the cemetery.

In addition to these official records, handsome illuminated scrolls were issued for James and George. The wording records that they had followed the path of duty, "giving up their own lives that others might live in freedom." The fact that the three brothers were unmarried at the time of their deaths meant inevitably that their mother had to bear most of the burden of bureaucracy

from the War Office. She was given the personal effects of her sons, including, in the case of George, a much-folded, blood-stained photo of his half-sister, Peggy, aged three, which was in his jacket pocket with his postcards to his mother.

War Memorials

A decision by the British Government that those who died in the First World War would be buried by the War Graves Commission and that their families would not be allowed to bring back their bodies for repatriation, provoked such outcry that the creation of War Memorials was set on foot, on the plan of a number of local memorials to earlier wars, most frequently the Boer War. James Forrest was commemorated on the Oldham First World War Memorial, which was erected in the Church Terrace outside St. Mary's Church. The monument was designed by the



Photograph of Peggy, in George's pocket when he was killed.

sculptor Albert Toft and was 26 ft high with the central feature a 14 ft high group of bronze soldiers carrying rifles. It was unveiled on 28 April 1923, by General Sir Ian Hamilton, former Chief-of-Staff to Lord Kitchener. Hamilton had been in the Dardanelles on the night when John Forrest went down in the *Goliath*. The Bishop of Manchester dedicated the memorial, watched by a crowd of about 10,000, perhaps including James's mother. The impressive memorial was said to have been one of the largest pieces of bronze sculpture to be cast and founded at that date. The names of those who died in the First World War were recorded on bronze plaques on the wall of the churchyard, behind the monument. A Book of Remembrance for the fallen of the Second World War was added after 1945, contained in a glass-fronted chamber and with its pages being turned mechanically, donated by Ferranti's, a major employer in Oldham at that time. The words in the stonework above the glass front are:

DEATH IS THE GATE OF LIFE

1914 – 1918

1939 – 1945

Despite much searching, George Forrest's name could not be found on any War Memorial, but perhaps in a small way, this article may help to carry out

the injunction on the scrolls, intended to be observed for every individual who died in the war:

Let those who come after see to it that his name be not forgotten

I should like to acknowledge the help of Mitchell Library, Glasgow; Oldham Local Studies and Archives; Brian Lambie, my distant cousin, who has provided information on the Lamington estate; Roger Norris; George J. Smith and T.E. Lloyd. Cora, my daughter, has been a source of help and encouragement, and I thank John, my son, for his interest. My late Aunt Lucy gave valuable help on John, James and George, her half-brothers. My grateful thanks are due to Bert Innes, Volunteer Researcher for the Gordon Highlanders Museum, Aberdeen, who provided a copy of some of the War Diary and gave me information about the amalgamation of the 8th and 10th Btns. He also gave me a picture of the uniform of a Gordon Highlander soldier, with a description of the dress worn in the front line.

The Moray Family History Fair

Elgin Town Hall, 10th October 2009, 10.00 am to 4.30 pm

The Moray Family History Fair, organised by Scottish Genealogical Research and Moray Council's *MorayConnections*, will feature 32 stands representing Family History Societies, various Local Heritage Groups, organisations such as SAFHS and several Trade Stands. Some of the events may take place in Elgin Library which is about 2 minutes' walk from the Town Hall.

There will be a series of talks including:

Peter Wadley of NAS: *When Ewan McGregor's great-great-grandfather got run down by a train - Celebrity Family History Research.*

Kenneth A M Nisbet of the SGS: *Researching Your Military Ancestors.*

Jean Shirer of ANESFHS: *Getting started with your Family History Research.*

A fourth talk is yet to be confirmed.

The Moray Council, in the form of *MorayConnections*, will provide access to ScotlandsPeople and to the Moray Council Libindx, and Graeme Wilson from the Elgin Heritage Centre will be on hand to give advice.

There will be advice and information tables including ones for English Research, Census Advice and National Burial Index Advice. Also, there will be workshops on Researching Graveyards, Reading Old Handwriting and Laying out your Family Tree.

Midsteeple Mayhem

Motor Car Prosecution - "Scattered" An Election Crowd

On Monday 5th February 1906 at Dumfries Police Court, James George Marshall Cranstoun, Dunesslin, Dunscore, was charged with having, on Tuesday 16th January, driven a motor car recklessly and in a manner dangerous to the public through a crowd of people collected near to the Midsteeple, High Street, Dumfries. He pleaded not guilty. Mr T. McGowan, procurator-fiscal, prosecuted and the accused was defended by Mr W. Thomson, solicitor. The case was heard by Bailie Lennox.

Mr M.I. Copeland, Commercial Hotel, spoke to the accused and some of his friends who were visiting the hotel that evening. About ten minutes to ten the motor car was brought round for Mr Cranstoun, who wished to make a call. A considerable crowd of people passed at the time, coming from a political meeting in the Mechanics' Hall. A good deal of hissing and hooting and noise took place, the accused probably being taken for somebody else. About half-past eleven Mr Cranstoun returned to the hotel to pick up a friend who was to accompany him. On leaving the hotel, the car took the narrow side of the Midsteeple, past Messrs Maxwell's, the stationers. A crowd was standing at the time opposite the "Standard" Office windows waiting on election results.

The Fiscal: On leaving your hotel did Mr Cranstoun make any remark about the crowd?

Copeland: I cannot say that he did personally, but a remark was passed.

The Fiscal: What was the remark?

Copeland: That they would scatter the crowd as they went up the street.

The witness added that he could not swear that it was Mr Cranstoun who said that.

Mr Thomson, for the defence, stated that after the accused left the hotel door the witness heard him lower his speed about the top of Bank Street and also blow the horn. The accused could not have been going at anything but a slow rate of speed and he must have had the car under complete control. He had seen car drivers go up the narrow road past the Midsteeple pretty often.

Thomson: Do you know what the cause of the hooting was at the hotel door earlier in the evening?

Copeland: I formed an idea but I might be wrong.

Thomson: Was it that the occupants of the car were of the Conservative complexion, while the crowd who were passing were of an opposite feeling?

Copeland: That was my impression.

The witness understood that accused had been in the habit of visiting the "Standard" Office and other places to learn election results and he thought



Dumfries Town Plan, 1893

Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

that he went up the narrow side of the High Street to reach the "Standard" Office to learn more results.

Mr James Brunton, commercial traveller, 1 Swan's Vennel, said he was one of a large crowd who were standing outside the "Standard" Office on the night in question waiting election results. The crowd extended from the office windows right back to Mr Ewen, the jeweller's shop, and was closely packed. The other part of the High Street past Mr Newbigging's was perfectly clear. The accused drove up with his motor and passed right through the crowd. The witness had to push against the crowd in front of him to escape being run over, and he also had to push a man quickly out of the way else he would certainly have been knocked over and probably got his head smashed. The witness did not hear accused blow the car horn. He had seen accused before, and he knew Mr Donaldson, one of the gentlemen who were in the car.

Mr Thomson stated that if Mr Brunton had wanted to pass through the crowd he would have had to elbow his way himself. He was standing on the carriage way opposite the "Standard" Office.

Thomson: So that you were one of those who were obstructing the free passage of the street?

Brunton: I did not consider I was obstructing the street.

Thomson: What were you doing, standing there?

Brunton: I was watching the election results.

Thomson: Just so. Loitering on the street.

Brunton: No, I don't consider I was loitering. I was there like many others to see the election results as they came in. I saw ministers and lawyers there on the same errand.

Bailie Lennox: Were you standing at the time?

Brunton: Yes.

Mr David Duncan, teacher, Annan Road, said he was standing on the footpath outside the "Standard" Office on the night in question. There was a big crowd there, but the wider side of the High Street was quite clear. He did not hear the motor horn blowing. The first intimation he got that a car was coming was when someone cried "Here's Molteno", the impression evidently being that Mr Molteno was motoring up after the Mechanics' Hall meeting to call at the "Standard" Office. It turned out to be the accused and his car, and he passed right through the crowd at a speed exceeding a walking pace. The crowd were scattered on every hand and people were knocked about in their efforts to escape being run over. The witness was knocked about himself, and he considered the driving of the car through the crowd at that part was a dangerous thing to do.

Thomson: There would have been the same danger if a horse and cart had been coming up?

Duncan: A horse has always a tendency to stop of its own accord in going through a busy crowd. In this case a horse would have had to stop.

Mr Hugh McNeil, school board officer, who was standing on the pavement outside the "Standard" Office on the night libelled, said the first notice he got of the approach of the car was the sounding of the horn. The car would be about the head of Bank Street when the horn first blew, and it sounded several times afterwards. The motor came right into the crowd and scattered them. When it was approaching, someone made the remark that it was Mr Molteno's car and that it was going to stop at the "Standard" Office. the car, however, went through the crowd without slackening the speed at which it was going and he regarded that as a dangerous proceeding

Mr Samuel Young, tailor, Broom's Road, who was standing in the street outside the "Standard" Office, gave corroborative evidence. He considered he was exposed to great danger by the car driving through the crowd in the circumstances

Thomson: You were exposed to danger because of the crowd?

Young: No, because of the car. I was not afraid of the crowd.

Thomson: But it must have been because of the crowd not getting out of the way?

Young: Nobody thought a car would have gone right through there.

Mr James McMurdo, teacher, 7 High Street, corroborated.

Sergeant Kerr said that when he charged the accused with the offence, the reply he got was that it might be foolish to go up the narrow passage, but he would deny any recklessness on his part.

Constable Stoba said he was on duty in the High Street on the night in question. There was a considerable crowd at the "Standard" Office, and he kept the space clear behind the crowd towards the Square. He kept that space clear for the convenience of vehicular traffic. He thought it was dangerous to drive a car through a crowd standing in the narrow place opposite the "Standard" Office.

Bailie Lennox: Did you try to keep the crowd clear of the thoroughfare between the footpath and Mr Ewen's (the jeweller's) shop ?

Stoba: No.

The fiscal here put in extract conviction obtained against the accused before the Ayr police court.

For the defence Mr William Sloan, draper, Penpont, said he was a member of Mr Balfour Browne's committee at Penpont. On the evening of 16th January he and some others had some election matters to attend to in Dumfries. After their work was finished he and his friends left for home in Mr Cranstoun's motor car. Previous to that, however, between nine and ten o'clock, a crowd

of people who were coming from Mr Gulland's meeting, and passed the Commercial Hotel door, where the accused's car was standing, were highly disagreeable in their conduct, hissing and booing at them. When they left the hotel at twenty minutes to twelve the arrangement was made that they should go up to the "Standard" Office and see the election results. On reaching the brae leading up to the office Mr Cranstoun put the car at its lowest speed. That meant that it could not possibly go more than 6 and a half miles an hour, and his opinion was that the speed would be about four miles. The horn was blown all the way. On approaching the "Standard" Office they found a big crowd standing, and after the little demonstration at the Commercial Hotel, and as the crowd were a bit noisy, they thought it better to go straight on without stopping. That was done. The car was under complete control, and there was no reckless driving.

The Fiscal stated that Mr Sloan did not hear a remark made at the hotel as they were starting. It was made by one of the car party, and was to the effect that they would scatter the crowd.

Thomson: I suppose the crowd would have to scatter in order to enable the car to get through?

Sloan: The crowd scattered itself so far as I could see.

Mr Andrew Donaldson, posting-master, Thornhill, said he too was engaged on election matters on the night in question. Mr Cranstoun was going to assist Provost Glover with his car on the following day, and he was arranging about that. He was standing outside the hotel when Mr Gulland's meeting was dispersing. There was a good deal of booing and shouting. Probably the crowd noticed that there was a difference in the political complexion of his (witness's) party. If they knew him at all they would know there was a difference. (*Laughter*) He did not consider there was any recklessness displayed by the accused by driving through the crowd at the "Standard" Office.

The Fiscal: You are a good Tory, you say, Mr Donaldson. Would you be surprised to hear that the people standing at the "Standard" Office when you drove up took you for Mr Molteno? (*Laughter*)

Donaldson: Oh, indeed. I was not aware that there was any resemblance. (*Laughter*)

The Fiscal: Were you the passenger that made the remark about "scattering the crowd"?

Donaldson: I can't tell whether I was or not. Perhaps I was.

The Fiscal: You don't remember?

Donaldson: I don't. The remark was made, I believe, and maybe I made it.

The Fiscal: Would you have driven a carriage and pair up that way through the crowd?

Donaldson: If I had been going to the "Standard" Office as we intended, I would. I have driven a carriage and pair through as big a crowd.

Mr James Gordon, tobacconist, High Street, said he was standing at the "Herald" Office window, where two or three others were standing. There was a big crowd at the "Standard" Office. He noticed the accused's car going past. It was going at a walking pace and the horn was sounded.

Mr John Stobie, upholsterer, High Street, who was with Mr Gordon on the occasion, corroborated.

The accused, Mr Cranstoun, in giving evidence for himself, said he was in Dumfries on the evening of the 16th inst. in connection with election matters, and again on the following day to give Provost Glover the assistance of his car during the burghs election. His sole reason for taking the narrow way past the Midsteeple was to see the election results at the "Standard" Office, but when he reached the crowd he found it was greater than he imagined, and after his experience at the hotel door — where, he added, some rugs had been taken out of the car — he thought it better to go straight on. The people had ample time to clear out of the way of the car after hearing his horn. There was no recklessness or carelessness on his part.

The Fiscal: You think it is the duty of passengers to get out of your way?

Cranstoun: After due warning.

In addressing the bench, the Fiscal submitted that the crowd were exercising a perfectly legitimate right in being where they were. They had the right to stand there and see the election results as they came in. A policeman was present regulating the traffic, and he kept part of the square clear for the use of vehicles. There was a mistaken idea that foot passengers were bound to run away when a car came up. That was not the law of the matter. Of course, passengers were not entitled to obstruct a street, but the fact that passengers were on the street and not on the pavement did not justify the driver of a vehicle in driving through them. The circumstances of the start of the car on this journey, when the remark was made about "scattering the crowd", ought to be borne in mind by the magistrate, because it showed the intention on the part of those accompanying the car.

Mr Thomson said that however unwise the remark might have been, it was not made by the accused, but by Mr Donaldson, and the accused could not thus be held to be answerable. The whole trouble in this case was that the car had not stopped at the "Standard" Office, as the crowd, who thought it was Mr Molteno's, anticipated that it would. Had it done so the court would not have been troubled about the case. Mr Thomson did not quite agree with the Fiscal's statement of the law of the case. A great deal depended on circumstances. The duty incumbent on a driver was to avoid foot passengers as far as he could, and that was what Mr Cranstoun did.

Baillie Lennox said it was the duty of all kinds of drivers of wheel conveyances to avoid foot passengers. That was undoubted law. at the same time foot

passengers must not be guilty of contributory negligence, and if they walked wilfully in front of a vehicle they could take no action.

The Fiscal: Yes. If done wilfully.

Bailie Lennox: In this case they were not walking but standing, and therefore, they became obstructionists. Therefore, as they were an obstruction on the street, I cannot find Mr Cranstoun guilty of a breach of the law. Had they been walking it would have been a different thing. In the circumstances I must dismiss the case.

The decision was received with some cheers at the back of the court.

Our former Chair and Librarian says it wusnae him: a big great-uncle did it and ran away.

Background

In 1906 there were two elections for Parliamentary seats: for Dumfries County and for Dumfries District of Burghs. They were won by the Liberal candidates, Molteno and Gulland respectively. Balfour Browne was the Conservative candidate for Dumfries County.

The Ayr case has not yet been identified.

In 1908 J G M Cranstoun was prosecuted again for a Road Traffic offence.

Annan

In 1913 he was prosecuted for a fourth offence, at Annan. The evidence on behalf of the prosecution showed that when on 21st August the accused was driving his car into the entrance of the Queensberry Hotel, posting yard in High Street Annan he took the turn so sharp that his rear back wheel mounted on to a cone-shaped stone situated at the side of the entrance. On coming out of the yard witnesses stated that instead of proceeding straight onto the roadway, he drove his car along the footpath for about ten yards, until almost opposite Mr McJerrrow's shop. Alexander McClement Taylor, cycle agent, 54 Market Place, High Street, Annan, one of the witnesses, said that the accused's driving was extremely dangerous both to himself and the public. He made sure that his children were in the house, so dangerous did the driving appear to him, and then he telephoned information to the police. No evidence was led on behalf of the defence. The Sheriff found the charge proven, and he said he had no doubt that the offence was committed, said that the accused had been guilty of an exceedingly dangerous practice, and he must pay a fine of £5 and have his license endorsed.

Based on reports in the Dumfries and Galloway Standard and Advertiser 7th February 1906 and 3rd September 1913

Mr Cranstoun

The first James Graham Marshall Cranstoun was the third son of Mr W Cranstoun, farm manager at Locharben, Closeburn. He attended Wallace Hall Academy, after which he was apprenticed to an ironmonger at Thornhill. He set up his own business in Peebles, but moved back to Lochmaben. In the early years of the 20thC he went to the West Coast of Africa, as an employee of Miller Brothers, mahogany merchants, but soon began a similar business on his own account and earned a substantial fortune. In 1911 he bought the estate of Nunland and had additions made. With his brother he was joint tenant of the sheep farm of Slongaber, Kirkpatrick-Durham. He married Miss Shankland, with whom he had two children. He was known for his genial and generous disposition, and for his many acts of practical help and kindness. He served on the Parish Council and represented it on the Eastern District Committee of the Stewartry County Council and was also a member of the local School Management Committee and an active member of the Dumfries Agricultural Society. Also, as is clear from the court case, he was a staunch supporter of the Conservative Party. He died suddenly at Lagos in April 1926, age 49.

**The Scottish Genealogy Society holds
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Scottish Old Parish Records microfilms’ will be available to you.**

**The maximum number per group is 12,
and volunteers will be there to offer advice.**

**For further details contact
John D. Stevenson or Charles Napier
at enquiries @ scotsgenealogy.com or 0131-220 3677.**

Dysart to Down Under

by David G C Burns

John McDouall Stuart was born in 1815 in Dysart, Fife. He was the 9th child of an Excise Officer. His parents died when he was a young teenager and he was cared for by relatives. Stuart was educated in Edinburgh, graduating in Civil Engineering from the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, Lothian Road. Later he emigrated in 1838. Described as light of build, 5' 6" tall and weighing less than 9 stone, he went on to become Australia's foremost explorer.

Extract from Dysart Parish Records, County Fife (Vol 426/4)

William Stuart, Excise Officer and Mary McDouall had a son John born Sept 7th 1815.

West Register House, Edinburgh

I visited West Register House in the knowledge that individual cards on Customs and Excise Officers in Scotland were kept there. [We are indebted to John F Mitchell, a former Vice-President of the Scottish Genealogy Society who, painstakingly, over a period of time, made out these cards]. I found the following:

Stuart, Wm, born 8.5.1778 admitted 30.9.1805 Assistant Excise. Super. Allowance to Wm Stuart, Excise Officer, Dysart, £40 per annum.

Service Pension £40 per annum from 22.5.1824.

Parly Papers 1826 Excise Officer on £90 age 47 21.4 years.

Dumfries Parish Register Births: born 14.2.1805 And. McDougall son of Wm Stuart, Excise Officer.

Salary Books: Dumfries – Bridgend – Leith (1811) – Dysart Salt.



John McDouall Stuart

Central Library, Edinburgh

A visit to the Central Library proved fruitful, with regard to the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, Lothian Road, Edinburgh. The Academy was supervised by Captain John Orr, Superintendent. Patron: His Majesty King William the Fourth. The great and the good filled the positions of Directors and Trustees: the Duke of Wellington was one of three Presidents. The Rules and Regulations were strictly observed, for example expulsion for going Absent With Out Leave.

The curriculum on Civil Engineering proved interesting:

Map and Plan Drawing.

Theory and Practice on Surveying, Levelling, Sections, Design, Bridges, Piers, Harbours, Breakwaters and Soundings.

Laying of Roads, Canals, Rail-roads, Tunnelling and Embankments.

Drawing and Construction of Machinery. Estimates and Specifications of all species of work in Civil Engineering.

It was noted that a knowledge of Practical Geometry requisite to the student prior to commencing.

Higher branches of Mathematics not essential to the beginner.

A comprehensive list on a variety of courses available included:

Mathematics (Junior and Senior), Composition, Elocution, History and Geography.

Languages as follows: French, Italian, German, Spanish and Portuguese.

Also available: Latin and Greek, Persian, Hindoostanee and Arabic.

A further extension into the realms of Fencing, Gymnastics and, Military Exercises with Firelock and Broadsword.

Some drawings of Academy Uniforms are extant in this publication. Day students had the option on whether to wear them, or not. [The National War Museum in Edinburgh Castle holds two medals awarded by the Academy to Simon Fraser (1826) and Mr Noble (1825) for Gymnastics.]

Stuart was certainly well-drilled in his years in the Academy for his subsequent vocation in life.

National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh

The National Library produced a printed copy of *Explorations in Australia: the Journals of John McDouall Stuart... edited from Mr Stuart's manuscripts, with maps and engravings from sketches taken during the different expeditions*. A second edition, with gilt-edged pages, was printed in London in 1865 and edited by William Hardman. The inside front cover reveals this



The birthplace and museum of John McDouall Stuart in Dysart

copy to be a school prize awarded to Master Alexander Philip for his achievements in Scripture, Grammar, English and Arithmetic, at Mr Thomson's School, Melville House, George Square, Edinburgh. It is signed, "Your's truly John McDouall Stuart".

Australia

John McDouall Stuart arrived in South Australia in January 1839 and started work as a Surveyor. A frontier of tents and wooden huts greeted him. Despite being slender in build, he turned out to be a case of "guid gear in sma' bulk". It is obvious from Stuart's journals, including six expeditions [1858 to 1863] into Australia's arid interior, that it could only be described as *Desolation*. His life Down Under is well documented and can be accessed readily on the internet. His breakthrough into the outback and eventual success in finding a route to the north coast at Chambers Bay, led to the overland telegraph line in 1872, linking South Australia with the United Kingdom and the world. Twelve repeater stations were established between Adelaide and Darwin. A telegraph line had already been secured between Great Britain and India.

Although relatively unknown in his homeland, Stuart is a celebrated pioneer in Australia. A statue in Adelaide, Stuart Highway (Adelaide to Darwin), and a statue and monument in Darwin recognise his successes in surveying and exploration. Prior to 1933, Alice Springs [brought to world attention through Nevil Shute's publication and TV series *A town like Alice*] was known as Stuart. Many other places are named after him. But even Stuart was vastly out-gunned by his fellow Scot, Governor Lachlan MacQuarrie in the name game.

He managed to keep on friendly terms with Native Australians. Stuart, a Freemason, on one surveying expedition with a party of explorers, encountered three Aborigines, who greeted him with a Masonic sign. Stuart did not reveal the sign in his journals. Australia is a strange land with alien flora and fauna, and Aborigines who go back to the beginning of time. Venomous snakes and spiders, hungry sharks and deadly jellyfish. Salt-water crocodiles that put fear into the hardiest Australians. Unbearably hot! When camels (imported) can finally submit to these conditions, then you know that you are in the wrong place.

Even the redoubtable Stuart suffered terribly from his exposure to this climate and his exertions in the field. In 1864, exhausted and nearly blind, he visited his sister in Scotland. Later they moved to London. He died on 5 June 1866 and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery. His funeral was attended by seven people, including two from the Royal Geographical Society. During his time in Australia, John McDouall Stuart received a gold watch and a gold medal from the above-mentioned Society. Only one other person was awarded two gold medals from the Society, his fellow Scot, David Livingstone, who was buried in 1873 in Westminster Abbey. Despite all the accolades in Australia and awards from London, I am convinced that he would be touched by the little museum in his birth-place in Rectory Lane in Dysart.

Memorabilia

Australia started ostensibly as a convict colony and was known, initially, as New South Wales. The United Kingdom government had a serious problem with a huge overspill in the prison population. It was reduced to placing the culprits in derelict boats. Someone came up with the bright idea to send them to Botany Bay. In 1988, Australia celebrated the bicentenary of the first people from the British Isles arriving there. Suddenly, it became the 'in thing' to find a convict in the family tree. During that time I posted two copies of criminal records to down under. One was to Sydney to a person whose criminal ancestor, a Shoemaker, had been caught in 1788, in Aberdeen, dipping his hand into his master's till. The other copy was posted to a person in Tasmania. This was a case of a 15-year-old girl, in 1850 in Edinburgh, being convicted for theft from an Auction Room in George Street, Edinburgh. Both were given 7 years' transportation. I thought the verdict on the girl rather harsh, until I read that this was the third time she had been arrested for theft. I visited the West Register House on assignment one day and, bumped into an elderly Australian couple. The man was all excited as he had just found the criminal record for his great-grandfather in Stirling. Apparently his ancestor was a political rabble-rouser, going into the streets and inciting people to riot and overthrow the government of the day. His reward in 1850 was seven years' transportation to Australia; not to be seen in the British Isles during that time, upon pain of death.

Notes:

System of Education, Scottish Naval and Military Academy, Edinburgh, 1836

Customs and Excise Officers in Scotland, Mitchell Cards, Edinburgh

Dysart Parish Records, Scottish Genealogy Society Library, Edinburgh - Microfilm

The Fatal Shore, by Robert Hughes, London 2003

Down Under, by Bill Bryson, St Ives, 2000

Beyond Leichmart: A History of Australian Exploration, by Glen McLaren, Fremantle, 1996

Australian Dictionary of Biography - Online edition

Flinders Ranges Research, South Australia - Online

John McDouall Stuart, Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia - Online

The Journals of John McDouall Stuart, edited by William Hardman, [Second edition], London, 1865



John McDouall Stuart's gravestone, formerly topped with an obelisk, in Kensal Green. Photograph by kind permission of Henry Vivian-Neal of the Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery.

The John McDouall Stuart Museum is housed in his birthplace at Rectory Lane, Dysart, and is administered by Kirkcaldy's Museums Department. It will be accessible on Doors Open Day, 13th September 2009.

See www.fife.gov.uk

The John McDouall Stuart Society Inc was set up in 1964 to celebrate his name and achievements. The Society plans a number of events in July 2010 around the 150th anniversary of Stuart and his companions attaining for the first time the centre of the continent, from a European perspective.

See www.johnmcdouallstuart.org.au

The Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery offer guided tours every Sunday from March to October at 2pm, and on the 1st and 3rd Sundays from November to February, also at 2pm. Stuart's grave is usually featured.

See www.kensalgreen.co.uk

www.slq.qld.gov.au/info/fh/convicts has details of some Scots transportees.

Book Review

Tracing Your Secret Service Ancestors

Phil Tomaselli, Pen & Sword Family History, Barnsley, 2009

ISBN 978 1 84415 987 1 £12.99

For those family historians who have ancestors or relatives who worked for the secret services, or suspect that they did, will welcome Phil Tomaselli's new book.

There is a useful introduction to the setting up of the various secret service departments and their early history. An explanation of how the Freedom of Information Act has greatly assisted access to records although important information may be redacted. If the latter is the case Tomaselli shows that some of the information may be found in documents held by other government departments.

The book is split into thirteen chapters which look at the various services during WWI, between the wars and during WWII. The well known departments MI5 and MI6 are covered as well as many other such as SS1, SIME, PMS2 etc.

The book is well written and easy to read. Tomaselli has researched many individuals who were engaged by the secret services and has used their stories to illustrate what the researcher may uncover. These mini-biographies are fascinating and are worth reading whether or not any family member was in the secret services. It is also revealed that *Uncle Max* (Maxwell Knight) who presented wildlife programmes for the BBC was an agent whose involvement with the secret services was only brought to light when his name was discovered in a captured copy of the Gestapo Black List of 1940 for the invasion of Britain.

This book is a really useful addition to the family historian's arsenal.

D Richard Torrance

Fife Family History Fair

3rd October 2009 at Rothes Hall, Rothes Square, Glenrothes

This year's theme is ***Home & Away: Scots on the Move***. The speakers are Billy Kay on *The Scottish World*; Dr Norman Reid on *Fife Families Abroad*; David Webster on *Military and Commercial Scots in Northern Europe*; Linda Fitzpatrick on *Scottish Fishing Communities on the Move*; Jenni Calder on *The Scottish Impact of the American Frontier* and Dr Marjory Harper on *Adventure and Exile: Snapshots of Scottish Emigration*.

www.fifefamilyhistoryfair.org.uk

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY CONSTITUTION

1. NAME

The name of the Society is the Scottish Genealogy Society.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Scottish Genealogy Society are to advance education and lifelong learning by promoting the study of Scottish family history and genealogy.

3. POWERS

The Society will or may:

1. Collect, organise and make available sources of information and other material relevant to the said study.
2. Operate a research centre and library.
3. Arrange and provide for or join in arranging and providing for the holding of exhibitions, conferences, meetings, lectures, classes, seminars and training courses.
4. Prepare, produce and publish or cause to be prepared, produced and published, free of charge or for payment, such materials as are deemed relevant.
5. Purchase, take on lease or exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any property and any rights and privileges, and construct, maintain or alter any building.
6. Sell, let, grant securities over, dispose of or turn to account all or any property or assets of the Society.
7. Borrow, raise money and accept gifts on such terms and on such security as shall be deemed appropriate.
8. Raise funds and invite contributions from any person or persons by way of subscriptions or otherwise.
9. Invest funds not immediately required for the objectives of the Society in or upon such investments, securities or properties as thought fit, subject nevertheless to such conditions (if any) as may at the time be imposed or required by law.
10. Do such other lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objectives of the Society.

4. MEMBERSHIP

1. The Society is a non-profit making, self-help organisation, consisting of paid-up members, from whom is drawn an executive Council as defined in section 5 of this constitution (Management).
2. Membership is open to anyone interested in family history and genealogy and who abides by the rules laid down in the Standing Orders of the Society.
3. The subscription rates for members are set at a general meeting.
4. If the conduct of any member is found to be incompatible with the proper running of the Society, the Council may suspend the membership of such person with immediate effect and after such investigation as the Council may consider appropriate, exonerate such person, warn such person as to their future conduct, or expel such person from membership.
5. A member, before he is suspended, shall have the right to put his/her case to a full Council meeting.
6. A member who has been expelled may re-apply for membership after 12 months. The Council retains the right to refuse such an application.
7. The Council may award honorary membership to anyone deemed appropriate.

5. MANAGEMENT

1. The Society is managed by an Executive Council, comprising: Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian and Honorary Sales Secretary, and not more than 10 Ordinary Members of Council, in accordance with the Standing Orders of the Society. With the exception of the Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Sales Secretary, who shall be appointed by Council, all others will be elected by and from the membership at a General Meeting.
2. An Honorary President and up to 6 Honorary Vice Presidents may be elected at a general meeting.
3. An Examiner will be appointed annually to examine the accounts. Examined accounts shall be submitted for approval at a general meeting.

6. GENERAL MEETINGS

1. The Annual General Meeting shall be held on a date determined by Council. Business will include the submission of reports, the receipt and approval of examined accounts, the level of subscriptions for the following calendar year and the election of office bearers.
2. An Extraordinary General Meeting may be called either by the Council, or by a group of not less than 20 members of the Society together submitting a request to the Council. In either case the Extraordinary General Meeting must be held within 60 days.
3. A quorum shall consist of a minimum of 20 members present.
4. Only paid-up members are eligible to vote.

7. AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

1. The constitution can only be amended at a general meeting.
2. Any amendment requires a resolution to be passed by not less than two-thirds of those present and eligible to vote. Any such resolution shall require written notice to be given in accordance with the Standing Orders of the Society.
3. No resolution may be passed if the effect would be that the Society would cease to be recognised by the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator as a charity for tax purposes.

8. TITLE OF THE PROPERTY

All property, heritable or moveable, will be held in the name of the full Council or their successors, as Trustees for the Scottish Genealogy Society.

9. DISSOLUTION

1. The Society can only be dissolved at a general meeting through a resolution passed by not less than two-thirds of those present and after written notice in accordance with the Standing Orders of the Society.
2. In the event of dissolution of the Society, the remaining funds and assets at the date of dissolution shall be divided amongst local bodies or organisations having objectives similar to that of the Society.

As amended at the Annual General Meeting of 16th February 2009.

RECENT ADDITIONS to the LIBRARY

Compiled by Joan Kean

The People of Eastern Perthshire 1600-1799	David Dobson
The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club	Andrew G Fraser
Covington & Thankerton:	
A History of the Parish and Its Peoples (Vol 1 of 2)	William A Fleming
Covington & Thankerton:	
A History of the Parish and Its Peoples (Vol 2 of 2)	William A Fleming
Transcript of the Minute Books	
of the Bailie of the Burgh of Barony of Dunse	Ronald Morrison
1861 Census: Lauder Parish Berwickshire	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Parish Register 1707-10 & Hearth Tax 1695	
Castleton Parish Roxburghshire	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Burntisland Fallen 1939-1945	John Burnett
Mearns Kirkyard Project	
1851 Census: Irongray Parish Kirkcudbright	Graham & Emma Maxwell
Monumental Inscriptions of Elgin Cathedral Moray	H & K Mitchell
The Parishes of Nairnshire: Deaths & Places	
of Burial 1855-1860 Ardclach & Cawder	J M Bishop & K Nisbet
The Parishes of Morayshire: Deaths & Places	
of Burial 1855-1860 Speymouth & Urquhart	J M Bishop & K Nisbet
Small Dundee Graveyards	Tay Valley FHS
Carmichael:	
A History of the Parish and Its People (Vol 1 of 2)	William A Fleming
Carmichael:	
A History of the Parish and Its People (Vol 2 of 2)	William A Fleming
Notes on the Families McLachlan of Beith, Ayr,	
Johnstone & Kilkee and Wilson of	
Laigh Burnhouse (Trap) – Beith /Dunlop	G S McLachlan
A History of the Clan MacLachlan	G S McLachlan
The Earnest Smith Family of Fraserburgh,	
Aberdeenshire, Scotland	Estella Pryor
The Yule Families of Kincardineshire Scotland	Estella Pryor
The Yule Families of Western Aberdeenshire	Estella Pryor
The Yule Families of Northeast Aberdeenshire	Estella Pryor
The Yule Families of Buchan, Lonmay, Crimond,	
Peterhead, Cruden etc Aberdeenshire, Scotland	Estella Pryor
Gourock Cemetery	Renfrewshire Family History Society
An Obscure Grave –	
Accidents & Disasters from Scotland in the 20 th Century	William Cross
A Handful of Dust – Further Accidents & Disasters	
from Scotland in the 20 th Century	William Cross
Monumental Inscriptions – Inverkip Cemetery	
Old Church Yard War Memorial	Renfrewshire Family History Society
People of St Andrews	David Dobson
The People of Forfar	David Dobson

Auldearn Churchyard – A Survey of Its Memorials	Stuart Farrell
I Remember - Reminiscences of Donald Alistair MacLeod	D A MacLeod
Annandale People in Carlisle Newspapers - Marriage and Death Intimations 1812-1858	Dumfries & Galloway FHS
Kirkconnell Church Graveyard [Kirkpatrick Fleming] Memorial Inscriptions	Dumfries & Galloway FHS
Glencairn Parish Church Graveyard Memorial Inscriptions	Dumfries & Galloway FHS
Early Annan Census 1801, 1811, 1821	Dumfries & Galloway FHS
Old Parochial Registers Deaths and Burials Index Dumfries Parish Part II 1680-1709	Dumfries & Galloway FHS
Old Parochial Registers Deaths and Burials Index Dumfries Parish Part III 1710-1739	Dumfries & Galloway FHS
Old Parochial Registers Deaths and Burials Index Dumfries Parish Part IV 1740-1769	Dumfries & Galloway FHS
Old Parochial Registers Deaths and Burials Index Dumfries Parish Part V 1770-1812	Dumfries & Galloway FHS
Tower of Sark and Half Morton Memorial Inscriptions	Dumfries & Galloway FHS
Kirkmahoes Parish Church Graveyard Memorial Inscriptions	Dumfries & Galloway FHS
Dryfesdale Parish Memorial Inscriptions	Dumfries & Galloway FHS
Burials and Monumental Inscriptions Vol M9 – Falkirk's Tattie Kirk	Central Scotland FHS
The Parishes of Morayshire Deaths & Places of Burial 1855-1860 – Edinkillie and Dyke & Moy	J M Bishop & A M Nisbet
Genealogy Quest: Genealogical Research Assistance - Diseases	www.genealogy-quest.com
Causes of Death and Old Medical Terms	www.genealogyprinters.com +
Renfrewshire Hearth Tax 1691	John Malden
Scottish Heraldry: An Invitation	M D Dennis



Sandy Dickson

21st February 1945 - 7th April 2009

Members of the Society learned with great sadness of Sandy's passing. He had been a volunteer with the Society for the best part of the last decade, making available his skills in the maintenance of the premises at Victoria Terrace and taking a major part in the re-classification of our Library, as well as a multiplicity of other tasks. Sandy was rather self-effacing but this masked a quiet but sometimes lively sense of humour. He was universally respected and liked by all who knew him. Our condolences go to Eileen, his wife, and to all his family.



Letter to the Editor

As a minor update to Stuart McGregor's and my article *Gaelindians: Scots and Indians in Early Alabama* (June 2009), I'd like to amend the biography of William Weatherford.

Scots Ancestry: William Weatherford's father Charles has been referred to as a "Scots trader." It appears upon further investigation that Charles was American born and his ancestry is probably English. **William Weatherford's maternal grandfather, Malcolm McPherson, was a Scots trader to the Creek Nation.**

The Navahos have a traditional belief whereby, in mythical times, Spider Woman taught the People to weave. As many readers may know, the Navaho are famous for their exquisite blankets. A weaver will always make a deliberate (but tiny) mistake in weaving a blanket to honor Spider Woman's gift. Though perhaps not a "literal" belief, this is so that She will not get jealous and take vengeance on the arrogant weaver who does not respect the primacy of the Teacher.

So, hopefully, we have also appeased Oghma the Gael-god of Writing with our mistakes.

Jean Allan, Alabama

Editor's Note: This is my excuse, too!

Advertising in **'The Scottish Genealogist'**

Our journal now accepts advertising
for things relevant to genealogy.

A full page (black and white) is £80,
half page £40, and a quarter page is £20.

These are the only sizes accepted.

If you, or someone you know, would like to consider
advertising here please email the editor at:

editor@scotsgenealogy.com

The Home Coming and the SGS

The Clans Gathered, the Pipes played, but there was no clash of swords. All was peaceful and only the weather caused a disturbance. It was a busy time for the Society as we played our part in the events of the 24th – 26th July, the **Clan Convention**, and **The Gathering**.

I was privileged to be invited to represent the Society at the **Clan Convention**, organised by the **Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs** and held in the Scottish Parliament. It was said to be the biggest gathering of the Clan Chiefs ever held. Seated in the Debating Chamber, we heard some excellent talks. The speakers included our new Honorary President, David Sellar, the Lord Lyon, King of Arms on Clan and Kinship links to Scotland; Robert McWilliam from Wisconsin, USA, spoke about the diaspora of Scots around the world and Donald MacLaren of MacLaren gave an insight into what it means to be a Clan Chief today. Following lunch, discussion took place about the role of the Clans and their Chiefs in the 21st Century - and then!! The fire alarm went off. "Everyone evacuate the building immediately". Out of the building went the Chiefs and their followers into a torrential downpour. For half an hour we sheltered under overhangs and walkways. Nothing, however, could dampen the enthusiasm for exploring ancestral links, expanding cultural identity and, above all, having a good time.

This feeling continued over the weekend at **The Gathering** at Holyrood Park. Our stall in the "Scotland Lives" tent was kept very busy over the two days. Selling books, listening to stories, helping with research. It was good to be there and be part of a great occasion. On behalf of the members of the SGS, I would like to thank all those who gave time to help us play our part and who worked so hard on the day.

Joy Dodd, Chairman

SAFHS Conference 2010

The 21st SAFHS Conference will be hosted by West Lothian Family History Society at Howden Park Centre, Livingstone, on Saturday 17th April 2010.

The theme is ***Paupers, Physicians and Paraffinalia – 150 years of Social History in West Lothian***

Speakers include: Dr Irene O'Brien, Senior Archivist for Glasgow City; Dr Morrice McCrae, Royal College of Physicians; Professor Michael L Hitchman, Strathclyde University; Elizabeth Henderson, Museums Development Officer, West Lothian Council.

See www.safhs.org.uk and www.wlfhs.org.uk

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY - 2009

**All SGS ordinary meetings take place at 7.30pm in the
Augustine United Church, 41 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh
(unless otherwise stated). Admission free to all.**

- 14 September "Ancestral Tourism and the Homecoming", by Peter Wadley, NAS.
12 October "Impact of Empire on Scots Heraldry: Quest and Conquest", by
Mark D. Dennis, BA, Chair of the Heraldry Society of Scotland.
16 November "Fisherrow", by Simon Fairnie.

New Register House Research Evenings:

Please contact the Library for 2009 dates.

Scotslot

- 4th October "Scottish Gypsies" by Sharon Floate and 'Whisky in the Scots'
by David Dewar.
14 November "Tracking the Life of a Shoemaker" using estate papers and
private papers.

Scotslot meets in Harpenden, Hertfordshire. Guests welcome. Contact Scotslot,
16 Bloomfield Road, Harpenden, Herts, AL5 4DB or stuart.laing@virgin.net

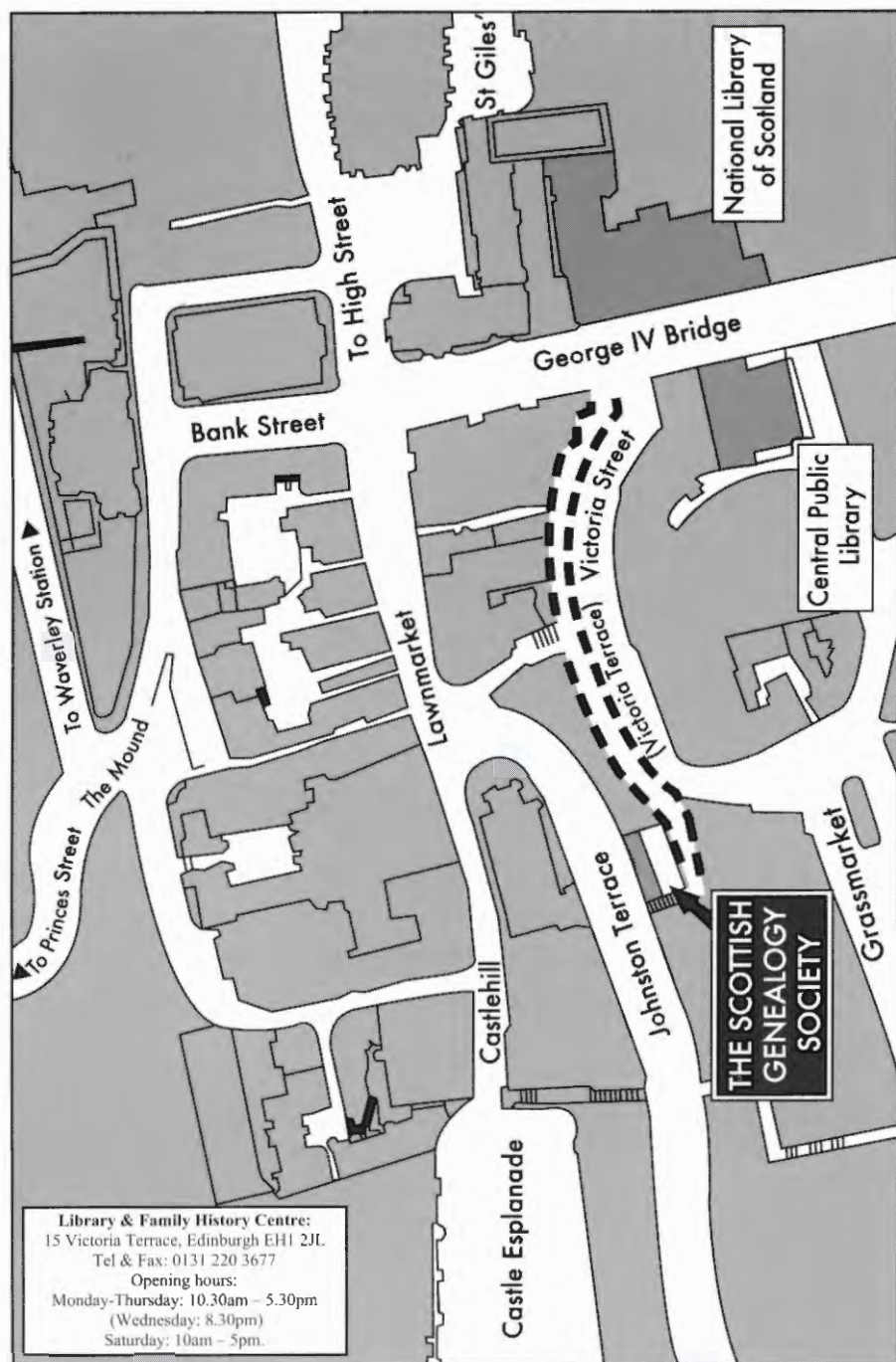
Family History Fairs and other events:

- 12 Sep National Family History Fair, Gateshead International Stadium.
www.nationalfamilyhistoryfair.com
12 Sep East Dunbartonshire Family & Local History Fair, Milngavie
Town Hall. www.eastdunbarton.gov.uk
26 Sep-5 Oct Roots Festival, Dundee. www.tayroots.com
3 Oct Fife FH Fair, Rothes Hall, Rothes Square, Glenrothes.
www.fifefamilyhistoryfair.org.uk
10 Oct Moray Family History Fair, Elgin Town Hall.
See notice on page 143.

Library Volunteers Needed!

Do you have a couple of hours to spare once a week, particularly of a morning? Would you like to come and help run the Library, assist members and visitors use our resources, become involved in producing our various publications? Training is provided, of course.

If so, please come in and talk to Moira Stevenson,
or call 0131-220 3677 or e-mail in to librarian@scotsgenealogy.com



National Library
of Scotland

Central Public
Library

THE SCOTTISH
GENEALOGY
SOCIETY

Library & Family History Centre:
15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL
Tel & Fax: 0131 220 3677
Opening hours:
Monday-Thursday: 10.30am – 5.30pm
(Wednesday: 8.30pm)
Saturday: 10am – 5pm.



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